

# THE AMERICAN

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

A GREAT reform has been wounded again in the house of its friends. The address issued this week, by the National Civil Service Reform Association, contains many good things in its opening paragraphs, as to the wisdom of sundering the Civil Service from the shifts and turmoils of national politics. Nothing could be better to the point. But the address weakens visibly when it comes down to the presentation of the means proposed for this purpose. No person who has given the matter serious thought can fail to feel that the authors of the report have not got such solid ground beneath their feet as they advance, and that they have not even attempted to answer some of the most palpable objections to competitive examinations. But that is their affair. We neither propose nor oppose that method of procedure. We only admire the gift of shutting their eyes to facts, in gentlemen who say of it that

It would prevent arbitrary removals, because the object of such removals, which is to substitute one particular person for another, would disappear. It would stop political assessments by leaving employees equal liberty with all other citizens to give or to withhold, a liberty which is both illogical and impossible under the spoils system. It would tend to correct the sycophancy, terror, suffering and demoralization within the service, and the public extravagance, corruption and danger bred by the present system, by striking at its source.

There is not one of the mischiefs here specified as to be abolished by the reform, which was not in full vigor in the New York Custom-house during Mr. JOHN SHERMAN's candidacy for the Presidency, although the new rules were in full operation. Decided GRANT men were dismissed from office; weaker supporters of the same candidate were drilled into submission, political activity and the payment of assessments. For proof we refer to the columns of *The Times* during the months which preceded the Chicago Convention.

THE address goes on to argue against what would constitute the only genuine and lasting reform of the Civil Service,—we mean permanence in the tenure of office. It begins by misrepresenting that proposal, as though it meant absolute irremovability of those who obtained appointments. No man in his senses ever proposed any such "fixity of tenure." The utmost proposed is that no man shall be removed except for specified cause, and that the Government shall first define the causes for removal, and then create an impartial tribunal to which the official can appeal if he thinks he has been removed wrongfully. Under that system "dishonesty, inefficiency and negligence would lead to summary dismissal." In not one case out of ten would the dismissed official make an appeal. In most cases, he would anticipate dismissal by resignation, when notified of the strength of the case against him. And this is exactly the mode employed by the great corporations. It is a mistake to suppose that they give their heads of departments an unlimited discretion as to the retention or dismissal of subordinates. A case to the contrary occurs to us, as happening under the largest and most powerful corporation in America.

We may add that we think it altogether unworthy of the Association to lend its sanction to the talk about "an aristocracy of office-holders" as a likely result of fixity of tenure. Had we an aristocracy of office-holders under the first administrations of the Republic, when we had neither the spoils system nor competitive examinations? The truth is that all this talk of aristocracy is mere politicians' chatter, and finds no response among the people of the country.

IN the Stalwart campaign in Pennsylvania there has been no hesitation on the part of several speakers in defending the assessments of officials, and ridiculing the idea that a political campaign could be conducted without them. In an address at Easton, a short time ago,

Mr. J. HOWARD JACOBS, a leading "machine" Republican of Berks county, and an aspirant for the Lieutenant Governorship at the Harrisburg Convention, took this ground openly, and bestowed much sharpness of language upon those who fancied that there was the least impropriety in obliging those who hold places to pay the expense of conducting campaigns. At Huntingdon, this week, a Mr. CHANCE, assigned to Ohio for his residence, and formerly—perhaps still—a Consul of the United States at a foreign port, assured his hearers that he approved of political assessments, and thought them appropriate and necessary. Such utterances as these are of course natural, being in perfectly logical accord with the course taken by Mr. CAMERON's campaign managers, who turned directly and without a pause from the Harrisburg resolutions condemning assessments, to the issue of circulars demanding 2 per cent. from the United States officials. The candidates ignore the fact—except that General BEAVER, in one or more instances, has advanced a sort of defence—but speakers like JACOBS and CHANCE preferred to say what they felt was logical—that this practice was an inseparable part of the machine system for which they were making their pleas.

WITHOUT the assessments, General BEAVER's canvass could not have been carried on. It has had no popular enthusiasm behind it; the lack of public feeling in its favor has been apparent at every turn. The people would not spend money to sustain even its legitimate expenses, and gentlemen of means who have been accustomed to give largely, buttoned up their pocket-books most emphatically, when called on. Mr. CAMERON and those of his immediate circle who are able to do so, have doubtless spent money freely, but the great reliance of General BEAVER's canvass has been upon the funds derived from the assessments. The vote which he and his associates obtain they will largely owe to the efforts which this money made possible, for without it, as we have already said, there would not have been even the semblance of life and spirit in their canvass.

A FEATURE almost ludicrous in some aspects, though not so entirely pleasing in all, is the number of Republican voters in Pennsylvania who are staying within the "regular" line, and hoping for the success of the Independents. Some of them are bound by personal ties to the Stalwart managers; others fall short of the amount of moral courage required to take their stand openly for what they know in their hearts is right; and a third class is made up of those who fear that their expectations of future reward may suffer a hurt, unless they stand plumb on the party line. Rather more amusing, however, than any of these are the men who are actually making speeches "for the regular ticket," and saying as little as possible in its behalf, expecting to see it defeated. No satire of politics could go farther than the facts which such a case presents.

THE situation in Pennsylvania, facing the election which is about to be held, is one of great interest—as it has been, indeed, for six months past. The question to be decided is simply whether Mr. CAMERON is to be endorsed, and his political control of the State strengthened, by the election of his State ticket, headed by General BEAVER. That there will be a very large majority on the negative of this question no intelligent observer of the situation doubts. On the side of Mr. CAMERON desperate efforts continue to be made, but they are, to a large degree, experimental attempts to overcome the adverse popular verdict which even his own people see is inevitable. Mr. PATTISON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will have a large plurality, and very probably an overwhelming one. General BEAVER will have the sincere support of the "machine," and of such Republicans as are unable to see over the pale of partisanship which bounds their view; these elements will

make a large vote for him, but leave him far short of the required plurality. The number of intelligent and earnest Republicans who will support Mr. STEWART will, we have reason to believe, be so large as to raise the Independent movement at once to the rank of a great power in the politics, not merely of Pennsylvania, but of the nation, and to influence, in the most important manner, the future movements of parties.

This, at least, is the outlook. The processes of recasting and rearranging are always accompanied with uncertainty as to the precise strength of each element. There may be some surprises in store for Tuesday—but none, we think, for the friends of Reform.

SOME of our Free Trade contemporaries are much exercised over a newspaper rumor which professes to give an outline of the forthcoming report of the Tariff Commission. According to this, the Tariff is to be touched very lightly here and there, but no important changes are to be made, the diminution of duties on some articles being balanced by increase of those on others equally important. We should be sorry to believe that the Report will be at all satisfactory to critics of this sort. We sincerely hope that it will not. But neither do we believe that these rumors rest upon any foundation of fact, or that they at all foreshadow the results of the Commission's investigation. And, as a matter of avoiding needless expenditure of force, we suggest that our Free Trade friends should not waste so much of their choicest rhetoric on rumors. They probably will need it all when the Report is actually before them.

THE war between the Department of Justice and the Star Route offenders entered upon a new phase with the publication of Judge WELLS's report on the alleged attempt at corruption. The judge believes that a bevy of worthies hung around the recent jury, some of them offering money for an acquittal, and others for a conviction, the latter professing to speak for the Government. He, of course, gives not a particle of credence to the claim of those of them who professed to represent the Department of Justice, and he submits the statements of Mr. Foreman DICKSON to a searching examination, which does not leave that gentleman in a desirable position. In this, Judge WELLS has with him the good sense of the American people. There are two circumstances which make the charge of corruption brought against the Department incredible. The first is that it had won its case, both in point of evidence and of the ruling of the judge. It is not victorious-counsel that try to bribe a jury. The second is that it had no funds at its disposal for such a purpose. The Department has no general fund, to be spent as its discretion may suggest. It must render an estimate of expenses for the year, and an account of the manner in which it has laid out the year's appropriation. The sum needed to buy up three jurymen, including a worshipful foreman, could not be covered up under some "Item: To sealing-wax, . . . \$3,000"; nor could it be reported frankly "Item: To the purchase of three jurymen, . . . \$3,000." If the Department made up its mind to spend a large sum on such a purchase, it must have secured the money by an assessment on salaries, or by a subscription from Mr. BREWSTER. This even Mr. INGERSOLL hardly will think probable.

On the other hand, the defence knew that its case was lost, even before it began to bring forward a particle of the motley evidence on which it relied. It knew, from Judge WYLIE's rulings on preliminary questions, that the Government's evidence as to the fact and the nature of the conspiracy had produced upon his mind an effect far too strong to be counteracted by any testimony they had at command. They knew, from the instant that Mr. WALSH's evidence was admitted, that only foul means could rescue Mr. BRADY and Mr. DORSEY from a felon's cell. Every motive, except common honesty, prompted them to try to buy the jury; and, even if it be assumed that all the counsel for the defence are men above reproach, it is as good as made out that the men who employed them, and who have other agents at work, are men who stick at no trifle. Finally, the accused are abundantly supplied with those means for corruption which the Department lacked; and they knew that their cause would be as well served by sending a couple of scoundrels to offer bribes to jurors in the name of the Department of Justice, as by actually purchasing members of the jury to prevent a conviction through effecting a disagreement.

Mr. INGERSOLL may be quite honest in his championship of Messrs. BRADY and DORSEY. He may have brought himself to believe the cock-and-bull stories he is offering to the credence of the public. But if he be, then he is a singular instance of the credulity of scepticism, and his present course, however profitable to himself, will help to discredit him as a man who professes to pronounce upon some of the most important problems of human existence.

OUR Democratic friends are so sure of the next House that they begin to discuss the candidates for the Speakership. Already we have an attack upon Mr. RANDALL as a Protectionist, and therefore quite unfit to form a proper Committee of Ways and Means, or to support an onslaught on the Tariff. The authors of these charges must have very short memories. When Mr. RANDALL was elevated to the Speakership, three years ago, it was as the result of a bargain which gave the organization of that Committee into the hands of the New York delegation, and placed Mr. WOOD in the chairmanship. When that Committee proposed the worst Tariff ever reported to an American Congress, Mr. RANDALL supported it by his rulings and his influence, negotiated with the Democrats of the Pennsylvania delegation to secure their votes for it, and showed decided irritation when it was voted down. Do our Free Traders think they will get any more complaisant Speaker than Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL? Are they not aware that his defeat, in case of a contest for the Speakership, will leave him free to rally the Pennsylvania Democrats to resist any proposal that looks to Free Trade?

The candidate favored by Mr. RANDALL's unfriends is Mr. CARLISLE of Kentucky. He is a gentleman of ability, but of ability much over-rated by those to whom Free Trade opinions are a proof of great statesmanship. It is evident that he thinks he has some chance, for he already begins to assure the country that he is by no means the rabid Free Trader he has been supposed. He accepts the present status of our industries as involving the moderate continuance of the Protective policy for a time, and wants to see Protection removed only so fast and far as it becomes unnecessary to our industries. This is not the way Mr. CARLISLE talked when he had not his eye on the Speaker's chair.

SOME sanguine Republicans hope that Mr. CARLISLE's own State will enable the Republican party to retrieve losses in other quarters. Thanks to Democratic splits and Greenback candidates, they look to see several Republicans chosen from that State. We do not share these hopes in any great measure, but it is worth mentioning that the First, the Third, the Ninth, the Tenth and the Eleventh Districts are looked upon as the possible fields of Republican gains.

Two things stand in the way of Republican success in Kentucky. The first is the color line. Just because the negro element is solidly Republican, the white man is reluctant to vote for the candidates of that party. The second is the monopoly of national offices by the Republicans. This supposed source of strength is in reality an element of dissension and of weakness. Every appointment alienates and offends a score of applicants, and sows the seeds of permanent alienations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE makes the fourth Republican State, in which a high-handed policy on the part of the Stalwarts is endangering the success of the party. There is but a small Republican majority in this State, and the nomination of Mr. HALE for Governor was effected after a fashion much the same as that by which Mr. FOLGER was nominated in New York. Mr. Secretary CHANDLER is regarded as the representative of "practical politics" in this case, making the third member of the Cabinet who may cost the loss of a State to the party. It is true that he makes a vague denial of his responsibility, but a careful reading of his letter shows that every word of it may be true, and yet the accusation it is supposed to meet may be true also. This is a good year for revolts, and, as one Stalwart recently remarked, it will be well to have all the calamity come this year, so that the decks may be cleared for 1884.

A NEW reason for supporting everywhere the regular Republican ticket, is found in the fear that a Democratic Congress will admit Utah as a State of the Union. We have no doubt that a number of our Democratic statesmen are quite ready to support such a proposal, although more of them are ready to declaim against Republican legislation in



the matter of polygamy, than to take any risks when their votes might effect something. But, even if they all were sincere and consistent in this matter, they could not bring their party into line to vote for the admission of Utah. Mormonism is detested as heartily in the South as it is in New England. No Northern State has gone farther to put down the Mormon propaganda than Georgia has. The Southern delegation in Congress would give the Republicans votes enough to defeat it. But supposing that the Democratic House should pass the bill, and there should be—which is not likely—a Democratic majority in the Senate to pass it also. Does any one suppose that Mr. ARTHUR would hesitate to veto it? And would the Republicans want any better cry for 1884 than that which would be furnished them by such an attempt?

THE aggressive fight for better politics, in many parts of the country, is being made by young men, and the fact constitutes one of the most cheerful and satisfactory features of the situation. As a rule, young men bring earnestness and conviction into their public action, and as they are free from personal and political entanglements, they are able to strike an open and direct blow for what they believe to be right. In Pennsylvania, it is especially observable that the work done for the Independent Republican canvass has been largely in the hands of the younger class of voters, and, while the "old stagers" and "wheel horses" have stood aloof, men fresh from the people have come bravely forward to support the demand and organize the work of reform.

THE November States are about to vote. At the election on Tuesday next, there will be a general calling of the roll. We shall not here attempt to go over the list in detail. Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin—all hold elections, and most of them elect State officers of importance. In many cases there are features of special interest. In New Hampshire, there is a Republican revolt against the machine and alleged frauds in the nomination for Governor, headed by ex-Senator BAINBRIDGE WADLEIGH; in Colorado, there is great Republican dissatisfaction, mainly over the money control, which has been exercised by certain leaders; in New York, the complicated situation has been already explained in these pages; Kansas is distracted over the Prohibition controversy; Massachusetts is stirred up once more by General BUTLER; Minnesota presents a Senatorial contest between Mr. WINDOM and his opponents, led by Mr. DUNNELL; Nebraska is debating woman suffrage; Indiana has the liquor question at the front; New Jersey is choosing a Legislature to elect a United States Senator in Mr. McPHERSON's place; North Carolina is excited over the efforts of the "Coalition" of Republicans and Independent Democrats to beat down the "Bourbon" control of the State; in Virginia, the MAHONE and anti-MAHONE fight goes forward furiously; and in Tennessee, the division of the Democrats on the debt question has made a three-sided contest for Governor, with the assured prospect of Republican success.

FROM this hasty glance, something may be judged of the general situation. That it is greatly "mixed" needs hardly be said. Some curious results are sure to come out of it. The lists of killed and wounded amongst the aspirants for place will afford, on Wednesday next, abundant opportunity for comment, and an equal amount of food for reflection. We presume it impossible that General BUTLER can be elected Governor of Massachusetts, but he has thoroughly scared many good people in that State by the vigor of his attack. In Colorado, "the bonanza idea" will get a black eye—so to speak—and never was a blow better deserved. California's election seems to be, as usual, involved in doubt; one complication of the canvass is furnished by the anti-monopoly feeling, another by the temperance men, and a third by the "anti-debris" people—i. e., those dwellers along the rivers of the central and northern part of the State whose lands suffer by the deposits of the immense quantity of earth washed down from the hills above by the gold miners. This last seems a strange issue in a political contest; there is, nevertheless, an earnest struggle made over it.

WHAT shall England do with a colony which refuses to pay its dues to the Imperial Government? The British Government paid to the United States the estimated amount of the damages inflicted on our fishing vessels by New Foundlanders in the Fortune Bay fracas. The people of the colony were not consulted in the matter, and they took the ground that the British Ministry agreed to this payment simply to keep out of any unpleasantness with the United States. They do not see why they should be assessed with the costs of keeping the Yankees in good humor, and, although they have been notified that they are expected to pay the money, they have taken no steps to do so. Nor is it easy to constrain them. To use force of arms in such a matter would be exceedingly undesirable, and there is no reservation of power on the part of the Imperial Government which would enable it to reimburse itself by a tax.

THE eviction of the tenants in the island of Skye, on the west coast of Scotland, opens a new chapter in the history of the British land question. Legal antiquaries tell us that there has been a steady encroachment on the rights of the common people of that country for centuries past. Bit by bit, their rights of commonage, of gathering seaweed, of shooting, of fishing in lakes and rivers, and even of fishing in the sea, have been taken from them and made a matter of rent or monopoly on the part of the landlords. The process was effected, now by a change of a word in a deed or charter, now by a decision of a court. Both judges and lawyers, as in England, have favored the maxim that all imperfect rights of the tenant are encroachments on the rights of the landlord,—exactly the contrary being the historical fact. At last, the Skye people, encouraged by the example of Irish resistance, have plucked up heart to assert their right to certain commons, and to refuse payment of rent so long as this is denied them. The county sheriff and the police have failed utterly to put a stop to their resistance, and now the troops at Fort George are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to assist in evicting them.

THERE are evidences of a serious break down in the workings of the Irish Land Act. To facilitate the work of the local commissions, Lord SPENCER and Mr. Secretary TREVELYAN resolved to employ a body of expert "land-valuators" to determine what would be a fair rent under the Act. This innocent-looking arrangement at once provoked a general protest, and especially from the Ulster tenants. It was said that from experts of this class the tenants need expect no justice. They were in every sense dependent upon the landlords for ordinary employment, and indeed they had been called into existence to serve the landlords' purpose of extracting from the tenants every shilling they could afford to pay. Hardly one of the rents complained of as excessive but had been sanctioned by a land-valuator, and there was every reason to expect that they would continue to see matters through the spectacles of their profession. At first there was a disposition to make light of these complaints. But very soon an important series of cases were reported by these valuers to one Commission, after a fashion which seemed to sustain all that had been said of them. The tenants on the Balbriggan estate had complained of the rents fixed by the landlord and his agents. The case was referred to the land-valuators, who reported that a fair rent for the land would be *five per cent. more* than the landlord had asked. As a consequence, a large number of cases have withdrawn from the land-courts, and it is proposed to hold a conference of all the Ulster tenants, with a view to the withdrawal of all cases until some better way is found of working the Act.

The significance of all this is heightened greatly by the fact that it is not the Land League but the Liberals of Ulster who have taken this action. Mr. GLADSTONE hardly will care to have these important constituencies in a state of violent dissatisfaction, when the next election comes.

THE Prussian election returns, as telegraphed from Berlin on the 28th of October, are in the highest degree absurd. It is said that the Conservatives gain 12 seats, and number 133. That would be a gain of 55. Again, we are told that the Progressists hold their own with 39 seats. That would be a loss of 24. We take for comparison the figures given by Herr KARL BLIND, in *The Contemporary* for October. It is quite evident, however, that the hopes of a great Liberal victory expressed in

that article have been disappointed signally, and that Prince BISMARCK will be the master of the situation more completely than for several years past.

THE disturbances which broke out a fortnight ago in Monceau des Mines, and spread to Lyons and Marseilles, at first attracted but little attention on this side of the Atlantic, as they were regarded as a local and temporary ebullition of dissatisfaction, not unlike an American strike. But the course of events shows that they were of a much more serious nature, being the outcome of a secret and extensive diffusion of Nihilist principles by an association of Anarchists. Fortunately, there is no evidence that these principles have affected the soldiers in any way; and, although the proletariat of Paris is agitated profoundly, there is no reason to fear that the Government will fail in its efforts to restore order. The Anarchists profess a special hostility to the *bourgeoisie* or middle class in the cities. It is not the first time that this class has been assailed by revolutionary parties, but it never has been overborne by them, except when it lost its head in 1792. To-day it is much stronger than ever before, for it has behind it the great peasant class, who save money and know that they would lose it by a socialist revolution.

ITALY leaped out of the window last Sunday, instead of going down stairs. For the first time, a National Parliament was chosen by universal suffrage, even the great mass of illiteracy being admitted to the power of the ballot. Their exclusion until they had learned to read would have been wiser.

Yet these first elections by manhood suffrage have turned out well. Heretofore, no party has had a working majority in the Parliament. But the Ministry which decreed this great change has secured a majority. In some cases the elective franchise was exercised foolishly, and the great cities generally have elected Radicals. But, after all, the difficult problem of governing a country unused to parliamentary forms and even to national unity, has been simplified by the change.

MARSHAL SERRANO has not succeeded in effecting a similar result by his negotiations in Spain. The old leaders of the Republicans wish him well, but they cannot abjure their Republicanism to adopt even the mildest of monarchical platforms. They have nothing of our American facility in such matters. Such a display as Mr. BUTLER is making in Massachusetts is not possible in Spain.

England continues anxious for a commercial treaty with Spain, securing her advantages similar to those conceded recently to France. The Ministry is not indisposed to treat, but it insists, as a condition, that smuggling from Gibraltar shall be suppressed by the British authorities. Now, the chief use for Gibraltar to the English is as a smuggling-station, and to ask this is nearly as much as to ask the retrocession of the place to Spain. England is not ready to promise this, although she is prepared to go a great way in conciliating the Spaniards. A short time ago, a magistrate on the Rock acceded to the Spanish demand for the surrender of certain Cubans, who are political refugees. It might be expected that the English Government would demand their restoration to the protection of the British flag. Instead of this, the London authorities expressed their displeasure and dissatisfaction with the surrender, and left it to Spain to give them or not as she pleases. But then Cuban refugees are not smugglers.

THE more the recent career of ARABI Pasha is looked into, the more evident it becomes that he had no responsibility for either the massacre in Alexandria or any other act beyond a just and proper resistance to the English forces. If England is to stand by and see the Egyptians hang him, it must be simply for his acts of belligerency, which terminated with his surrender to the English army—a surrender which made the English and not the Egyptians responsible for his future. There is a very general demand in England that his execution be prevented, and Mr. GLADSTONE is a man more likely to give heed to this demand than to the outcry of a few persons and newspapers for his blood. Nor do we regard the transfer of Lord DUFFERIN from Constantinople to Alexandria as of ill omen to the insurgent leader.

THE history of Mohammedanism is so full of fresh prophets and their temporary successes, that those who are familiar with it do not lay much stress upon an addition to the list. They are like Mr. BROWNING'S

Ogniben, who had "known four and twenty leaders of revolt." We therefore do not attach much importance to the movements of the Mahdi, or prophet, who has conquered the Egyptian corner of Soudan, and is besieging the Egyptian garrison in Khartûm. He labors under one great disadvantage. He lives in an era which employs weapons of precision.

(See News Summary, page 61.)

#### WILLIAM PENN'S IDEALS.

THE people of this State and city have been trying to express their regard for their Quaker founder, not in a very intelligent or appropriate way, yet withal honestly, and as best they could under the circumstances. Now that the dust and the powder of the Bi-Centennial celebration have cleared away, we may be permitted to ask what in general WILLIAM PENN would think of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia, if he were to rise from the dead to take a look at us. We are not so sanguine as to hope that he would find us the realization of the ideal he had before his mind two hundred years ago. In point of mere size we have exceeded his most enlarged expectations. But no man is thoroughly in earnest in religion without making the discovery that bulk or magnitude is a very different thing from greatness. PENN was a thoroughly religious man, and after a sort which led him to lay the greatest stress on that distinction. He came out from the fellowship of the world and its splendors, to associate himself with a small and despised flock of people, in whom he thought he discerned the true Spirit of God. He regarded the revelation of God as coming to men, not in the tempest that rends the rocks, nor in the fire that consumes them, but in the still small voice that speaks to the inmost heart of man. In following that voice he abandoned what the world counts great, to cast his lot among the things which are despised. Could there be any greater contrast than between the life and the character of such a man, and the jostling, thronging multitudes, who gathered to have a good time on the anniversary of his landing, and the shows, civic and military, prepared for their delectation?

Penn, if he rose from the dead among us to-day, would not find himself so much at home in Pennsylvania as we might suppose. Indeed, he would see among us little more than the wrecks and ruins of the great experiment he began two hundred years ago. He desired to see in Pennsylvania a community which should have for its foundation the recognition of "the inward, universal and saving Light" in every man's heart. Upon that principle he based his dealings with the Indians. They certainly were the most difficult subjects to whom that appeal could be addressed. Yet he assumed that in them as in him the light of God's Holy Spirit was struggling with native corruption, and awakening a better self, to which every wise man might speak. And, on the whole, he succeeded with them. The cynical Frenchman was not so far wrong when he described the Shackamaxon treaty as the only engagement of the sort which neither had been sanctioned by an oath nor broken by either of the parties to it. It is the only instance in which the white man has dealt with the red man as a being of the same moral and spiritual nature with himself.

PENN'S Indian policy was part and parcel of his whole system for the government of the colony. He hoped to speak, as a ruler, to the better self, the spiritual nature, in every subject of his government. Upon that hope he rested his confidence that the restraints of a multitude of laws and penalties could be dispensed with, and that the State would cease to foster crime when it avoided needless and severe laws for its suppression. He was fully aware that the magistrate must be a terror to evil doers, as well as a praise and a protection to them who do well. But he anticipated, by the help of his Quaker principles, that principle which Mr. POPE HENNESSY announced the other day to the British Social Science Association. Mr. HENNESSY, as Governor of the Barbadoes and of Hong Kong, has discharged two of the most difficult tasks that the Queen could impose upon a subject. He has reduced to order, and restored to contentment, colonies in which the strife of classes was threatening social ruin. And he declares, as the result of his experience, that there is such a thing as State-made crime, produced by harsh laws and a harsh administration of the law, and that Ireland, under Mr. FORSTER, was a striking example of this. WILLIAM PENN did not make WILLIAM FORSTER'S mistake. He acted in the true spirit of the society to which both belong. He took for granted the



existence in every man of that better self to which just and mild government makes its appeal. There was no State-made crime in his colony.

The administration of justice in this State is probably as good as in any community in the world. We are happily free from the legal severity which distinguishes some sister States, but which, to say the least, does not give them any preëminence over us in freedom from criminal offences against the law. In so far the commonwealth still has some traces of PENN's gentle spirit, and of those principles in which he outstripped his age. But we cannot claim that in this matter we are at all upon PENN's level. It is only a few years since we repealed the crime-creating laws against trades unions, which our courts had imported from England without a word of protest from the general public, and which still prevail in every other State of the Union. The condition of many of our prisons and our jails is in the most atrocious defiance of that humane and philanthropic spirit which characterized the Quaker founder. Whatever the theory may be, the rich and the poor are not equal practically before the law, under our system of court fees and expenses. The few statutes enacted for the protection of the poor man are of no effect, for want of clauses forbidding him to contract himself out of the benefits of the law. The laws for the proper regulation of our mines and factories, with a view to secure the health and the lives of the work-people, are in good part a dead letter for want of proper inspection to enforce them. The responsibility of employers for injuries done to their work-people is not secured by any adequate legislation. In a word, there is not in the enactment and the administration of our laws that spirit of active and indiscriminating humanity, which PENN would have infused into them.

In the matter of public education we are much below the standard WILLIAM PENN would have prescribed. Like Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, he would charge us with exalting the mere communication of knowledge into a sort of *fetich*, to which we sacrifice the cultivation of character. In education, he would have laid most stress upon the appeal to the better self in the child. He would have insisted that the truest education must be in coöperating with a higher Educator than we can be,—that informing and enlightening Word, which utters itself in the heart of every human being. "Your child's relation to that," he would have said, "is fundamental to his growth in character, and to his discharge of the duties of good citizenship. Without that, he may be a clever money-getter and a skilful self-seeker; but he will be no stay of the State in the hour of trial, no true ornament of the society in which he moves."

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### THE TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

FRANCE, of all countries in Europe, can the least afford to have a weak government, and just at present her Government is singularly weak. The two really able men who aspire to rule the Republic have been turned out of office, M. GAMBETTA for very good reasons, M. DE FREYCINET for bad ones. A mere *ad interim* Ministry has taken their place, led by a respectable gentleman of very second-rate abilities, and made up of superior clerks. Nor does M. GREVV, as President, furnish any compensation for the deficiency of his chief advisers. What he might do under a system which left him any room for action, must be matter for conjecture. What he can do, under the mongrel system of the French Republic, is simply nothing. He does not enjoy the prestige and the indirect influence which accrue to the English sovereign, for he is a temporary and elective official, and not by any means the fountain of honor to Frenchmen. He does not enjoy the independence of action accorded to the American President, for he must select his constitutional advisers and heads of departments with deference to the wishes of the Chamber of Deputies. In a word, the French Executive has the restraints imposed on both the English and the American Executives, with the advantages accorded to neither.

France needs a strong government—strong in authority, and in personal composition as well—because a disturbance in any quarter of Europe produces a parallel shock in France. It is the boast of the French that they are hospitable to all ideas, and nothing becomes European until it has come to Paris. There is truth in the boast, but danger in the fact. The latest of the ideas received with this characteristic hospitality seems to be Russian Nihilism. For years past an active propaganda of the Nihilist school has been spreading its ideas from Geneva and Zurich as centres of inflammation. Moving on the lines of least resistance, this revolutionary force has been felt most strongly in the parts of Italy and of France which lie most adjacent to Switzerland. Marseilles and Lyons are the home of large landless populations, justly discontented with their lot, and disposed to hold any and every Government responsible for its inequalities. Both cities are the traditional centres of disturbance. The whole South of France is the home of a people more mercurial and excitable than even the Parisians of the Faubourg St. Antoine. No finer field for the dissemination of anarchical opinions could be devised; and it seems that Prince KRAPOTKIN and his friends have had marked success in spreading their new gospel of dynamite from Geneva.

Why not in Switzerland? Because the Swiss is a free citizen, vested with the powers and responsibility of self-government. He knows the limits of governmental power in redressing social wrongs, because he is himself governor as well as governed. He is disposed at present to take no further steps towards complete Democracy, but rather to retrace some he has taken. The Nihilists he regards as a set of mad theorists, and wonders that they can be dangerous to any government. To France they are dangerous because the Frenchman is not free,—no freer under a Republic than under an emperor or a king. A revolution merely exchanges one master for another. The tyrannical centralization devised by the *Ancien Regime*, adopted by the First NAPOLEON, resumed by the Bourbons, embraced by the Orleanists, tolerated by the Revolutionists of 1848, and fostered by the Third NAPOLEON, still presses on France like a nightmare. The maximum of French liberty is the right to vote for a member of the *Corps Legislatif*. All local self-government, all personal initiative, remains as impossible under M. GREVV as it was under LOUIS XIV. Everything is done and ordered from Paris; the smallest details are regulated in some Parisian bureau. "At this hour," said a French Minister of Education to an English visitor, "the second class in all the lyceums of France are reading CICERO." Even the poor privilege of electing a deputy is thus regulated so far as possible. Every man in office bears his commission from Paris, and is an open, active and unblushing agent for the return of such deputies as will support his official superiors. Against this system even the deputies are threatening a revolt. It was to make it more efficient that M. GAMBETTA staked his all on *scrutin de liste*. It was to prevent its becoming more efficient that he was driven from power. Is it to be wondered that the working classes, who live within reach of Switzerland, find it intolerable, and that they welcome any means, however violent, that

that article have been disappointed signally, and that Prince BISMARCK will be the master of the situation more completely than for several years past.

THE disturbances which broke out a fortnight ago in Monceau des Mines, and spread to Lyons and Marseilles, at first attracted but little attention on this side of the Atlantic, as they were regarded as a local and temporary ebullition of dissatisfaction, not unlike an American strike. But the course of events shows that they were of a much more serious nature, being the outcome of a secret and extensive diffusion of Nihilist principles by an association of Anarchists. Fortunately, there is no evidence that these principles have affected the soldiers in any way; and, although the proletariat of Paris is agitated profoundly, there is no reason to fear that the Government will fail in its efforts to restore order. The Anarchists profess a special hostility to the *bourgeoisie* or middle class in the cities. It is not the first time that this class has been assailed by revolutionary parties, but it never has been overborne by them, except when it lost its head in 1792. To-day it is much stronger than ever before, for it has behind it the great peasant class, who save money and know that they would lose it by a socialist revolution.

ITALY leaped out of the window last Sunday, instead of going down stairs. For the first time, a National Parliament was chosen by universal suffrage, even the great mass of illiteracy being admitted to the power of the ballot. Their exclusion until they had learned to read would have been wiser.

Yet these first elections by manhood suffrage have turned out well. Heretofore, no party has had a working majority in the Parliament. But the Ministry which decreed this great change has secured a majority. In some cases the elective franchise was exercised foolishly, and the great cities generally have elected Radicals. But, after all, the difficult problem of governing a country unused to parliamentary forms and even to national unity, has been simplified by the change.

MARSHAL SERRANO has not succeeded in effecting a similar result by his negotiations in Spain. The old leaders of the Republicans wish him well, but they cannot abjure their Republicanism to adopt even the mildest of monarchical platforms. They have nothing of our American facility in such matters. Such a display as Mr. BUTLER is making in Massachusetts is not possible in Spain.

England continues anxious for a commercial treaty with Spain, securing her advantages similar to those conceded recently to France. The Ministry is not indisposed to treat, but it insists, as a condition, that smuggling from Gibraltar shall be suppressed by the British authorities. Now, the chief use for Gibraltar to the English is as a smuggling-station, and to ask this is nearly as much as to ask the retrocession of the place to Spain. England is not ready to promise this, although she is prepared to go a great way in conciliating the Spaniards. A short time ago, a magistrate on the Rock acceded to the Spanish demand for the surrender of certain Cubans, who are political refugees. It might be expected that the English Government would demand their restoration to the protection of the British flag. Instead of this, the London authorities expressed their displeasure and dissatisfaction with the surrender, and left it to Spain to give them or not as she pleases. But then Cuban refugees are not smugglers.

THE more the recent career of ARABI Pasha is looked into, the more evident it becomes that he had no responsibility for either the massacre in Alexandria or any other act beyond a just and proper resistance to the English forces. If England is to stand by and see the Egyptians hang him, it must be simply for his acts of belligerency, which terminated with his surrender to the English army—a surrender which made the English and not the Egyptians responsible for his future. There is a very general demand in England that his execution be prevented, and Mr. GLADSTONE is a man more likely to give heed to this demand than to the outcry of a few persons and newspapers for his blood. Nor do we regard the transfer of Lord DUFFERIN from Constantinople to Alexandria as of ill omen to the insurgent leader.

THE history of Mohammedanism is so full of fresh prophets and their temporary successes, that those who are familiar with it do not lay much stress upon an addition to the list. They are like Mr. BROWNING'S

Ogniben, who had "known four and twenty leaders of revolt." We therefore do not attach much importance to the movements of the Mahdi, or prophet, who has conquered the Egyptian corner of Soudan, and is besieging the Egyptian garrison in Khartûm. He labors under one great disadvantage. He lives in an era which employs weapons of precision.

(See News Summary, page 61.)

#### WILLIAM PENN'S IDEALS.

THE people of this State and city have been trying to express their regard for their Quaker founder, not in a very intelligent or appropriate way, yet withal honestly, and as best they could under the circumstances. Now that the dust and the powder of the Bi-Centennial celebration have cleared away, we may be permitted to ask what in general WILLIAM PENN would think of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia, if he were to rise from the dead to take a look at us. We are not so sanguine as to hope that he would find us the realization of the ideal he had before his mind two hundred years ago. In point of mere size we have exceeded his most enlarged expectations. But no man is thoroughly in earnest in religion without making the discovery that bulk or magnitude is a very different thing from greatness. PENN was a thoroughly religious man, and after a sort which led him to lay the greatest stress on that distinction. He came out from the fellowship of the world and its splendors, to associate himself with a small and despised flock of people, in whom he thought he discerned the true Spirit of God. He regarded the revelation of God as coming to men, not in the tempest that rends the rocks, nor in the fire that consumes them, but in the still small voice that speaks to the inmost heart of man. In following that voice he abandoned what the world counts great, to cast his lot among the things which are despised. Could there be any greater contrast than between the life and the character of such a man, and the jostling, thronging multitudes, who gathered to have a good time on the anniversary of his landing, and the shows, civic and military, prepared for their delectation?

Penn, if he rose from the dead among us to-day, would not find himself so much at home in Pennsylvania as we might suppose. Indeed, he would see among us little more than the wrecks and ruins of the great experiment he began two hundred years ago. He desired to see in Pennsylvania a community which should have for its foundation the recognition of "the inward, universal and saving Light" in every man's heart. Upon that principle he based his dealings with the Indians. They certainly were the most difficult subjects to whom that appeal could be addressed. Yet he assumed that in them as in him the light of God's Holy Spirit was struggling with native corruption, and awakening a better self, to which every wise man might speak. And, on the whole, he succeeded with them. The cynical Frenchman was not so far wrong when he described the Shackamaxon treaty as the only engagement of the sort which neither had been sanctioned by an oath nor broken by either of the parties to it. It is the only instance in which the white man has dealt with the red man as a being of the same moral and spiritual nature with himself.

PENN'S Indian policy was part and parcel of his whole system for the government of the colony. He hoped to speak, as a ruler, to the better self, the spiritual nature, in every subject of his government. Upon that hope he rested his confidence that the restraints of a multitude of laws and penalties could be dispensed with, and that the State would cease to foster crime when it avoided needless and severe laws for its suppression. He was fully aware that the magistrate must be a terror to evil doers, as well as a praise and a protection to them who do well. But he anticipated, by the help of his Quaker principles, that principle which Mr. POPE HENNESSY announced the other day to the British Social Science Association. Mr. HENNESSY, as Governor of the Barbadoes and of Hong Kong, has discharged two of the most difficult tasks that the Queen could impose upon a subject. He has reduced to order, and restored to contentment, colonies in which the strife of classes was threatening social ruin. And he declares, as the result of his experience, that there is such a thing as State-made crime, produced by harsh laws and a harsh administration of the law, and that Ireland, under Mr. FORSTER, was a striking example of this. WILLIAM PENN did not make WILLIAM FORSTER'S mistake. He acted in the true spirit of the society to which both belong. He took for granted the



existence in every man of that better self to which just and mild government makes its appeal. There was no State-made crime in his colony.

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promises its overthrow? Is it to be wondered that the very name of government has become intolerable to them!

Lastly, the irreligious policy of the French Republic cannot but be fruitful of disorders. The influence of the Government, since M. GAMBETTA became a leading man in France, has been in the direction of simple and unqualified Atheism. It has fostered mischievous tendencies already at work in the minds of the French people. It has stigmatized faith of every kind as an outworn reminiscence of a dead past. The only result can be anarchy of the worst sort. As VICTOR HUGO said in 1848, when Lazarus comes to believe that there is no other and better world for the redress of the inequalities of this, he will cease to lie at the rich man's gate. He will force his way into the rich man's house, with a pike in his hand. It is a very low view of religion to regard it as an adjunct of the police. It never will have any power over those who value it only as a pillar of social order. But, after all, society needs the back-ground of the infinite to insure its stability; and the government which helps men to regard themselves merely as a clever kind of beasts, and destined to perish as the beasts do, is beating down the barriers of its own safety, and bringing in the floods to its own destruction.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THERE is some dispute in England as to the political preferences of the men of letters. Earl Carnarvon, in a recent address, boasting of the strength of his party in intellect, declared that "three-fourths of the literary power of the country and four-fifths of the intellectual ability" are on the Conservative side. This was a bold challenge, and it has stirred up the Liberals sharply. A correspondent of the *London Times*, saying that he "can add largely to the number, if required," submits a list of men of literary power or intellectual ability who (allowing for occasional dislike of particular measures or ministers) are Liberal in the broad, general sense of the term, who, at all events, are not on the Conservative side. "I have," he says, "set them down as they occurred, avoiding all attempt at classification:—Froude, Kinglake, Lecky, Freeman, Herbert Spencer, Trollope, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Oliphant, Leslie Stephen, Trevelyan, Hayward, Jowett, Reeve, Hughes, Rawlinson, Layard, Fergusson, Spottiswoode (P.R.S.), Lubbock, Owen, Tyndall, Huxley, Grove, Henry Smith, Goldwin Smith, Gavan Duffy, Grant Duff, Cartwright, Bain, Tulloch, Torrens, F. Harrison, Harcourt, Brodrick, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke), Lord Dufferin, Lord Houghton, the Duke of Argyll, Gladstone."

In reply, the *St. James Gazette* exerts itself to break the force of the array which the *Times* correspondent presents. It says:

As regards several of them, the "Literary Man's" notion of what makes a Liberal seems scarcely to be distinguishable from Lord Carnarvon's notion of what makes a Conservative. Mr. Froude, for example, who heads this list of Liberals, "in the broad general sense of the term," is a believer in Carlyle's gospel of force, and would govern Ireland as a Crown colony. Mr. Arnold, more than any man living, has brought the current Liberal shibboleths into contempt. Mr. Oliphant was an ardent supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy. Mr. Jowett, as regards the virtues of the Liberal party, is a consistent sceptic. Mr. Reeve is the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Brodrick has made the hall of his own college a theatre for denunciations of the Irish Land Act. We name those only whose opinions are matter of notoriety; but there are others in the list of whom we suspect that much the same things might be said.

It will be found, no doubt, upon careful examination, that the lines of political division among men of letters do not run precisely as might be looked for. There are men of great intellectual vigor, whose lack of faith, want of human sympathy, or other disturbing characteristic, throws them to the side of reaction. A man of letters whose face is turned forward and his eyes upward, may be, or may not, a "Liberal" in the English party sense, but that he will hope and labor for something better than the reactionary forces of society that are represented in English Toryism nobody need doubt.

THE *Record* (Philadelphia), in an editorial on Monday, joined the ranks of those who are urging the University of Pennsylvania to settle the question now brought home to the trustees, by deciding to open its Department of Arts to women. It puts it on the strong ground that experience fully proves the advantage of a system of education common to both sexes. It urges the importance of giving women the highest standard of school work, as the corollary to the right of access to the best instruction in the broad curriculum of the University. It asserts that broader education for women will make them more strong and useful in the home-circle, and will neither unsex them nor do other than good to men, whether as fellow-students or as brothers, fathers and sons. We venture to suggest that if the trustees desire to gain an honest popularity for the University, they cannot afford to disregard the significance of suggestions like these. The fact that on so many other matters of social, political and economic character, the city journals are far apart in opinion, makes their agreement in this particular so much more sig-

nificant of the drift of the public mind and of those best skilled in reading it aright. Of course, the longer the trustees postpone their decision, the greater the risk of losing that share of favor which their institution needs for its successful management.

SOME very pointed suggestions are made by one of the Philadelphia journals (the *Record*) to the friends and advocates of Protection. In the heat of the effort to drag the Tariff's strength into General BEAVER's campaign procession, it had been declared in some quarters that the Democratic leaders were universally against the Tariff. In this behalf, the *North American*, we regret to say, went back to 1846 for its proof, referring once more to Mr. DALLAS's casting vote in the Senate, to justify the declaration that there could still be no faith placed in the Protectionist tendencies or professions of Democrats, even in Pennsylvania. The *Record* makes the point, in answer to this, that when the Tariff of 1842 was repealed, every Democrat in the House, at Washington, from this State, voted against repeal, with the single exception of DAVID WILMOT, who, a little later, became a trusted and admired leader in the Republican organization. This, however, like the *North American's* excursion into the past, is of no great consequence to the present issue; what is more important is the fact that, as the *Record* states, "all the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State, with the solitary exception of JOHN B. STORM, have declared themselves in favor of the existing protective policy, and some of them, as Mr. RANDALL, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. CURTIN, Mr. MUTCHLER, and Mr. ERMENROUT, have given proof of their sincerity by voting for it."

THE suggestions of the *Record*, to which we mean especially to allude, flow from this statement of fact, and are contained mostly in its own words that "it will not do for the Protectionists to lightly condemn this support, for they may need it sooner than they probably anticipate." There is, perhaps, a threat in this intimation of probable future assaults on the Tariff, but, as the *Record* is itself Free Trade, this would have no particular significance. Its suggestion is strictly sensible that the friends of the protective policy must not sacrifice it to partisanship. Its strength lies across party lines, and has greatly increased, within the past five years, amongst the Democrats. It would be absurd to repel, or even discourage, this support. It may be needed—certainly, it will be important. To say, therefore, that the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, its leaders and its Congressional candidates, are against Protection is not merely a misstatement of fact, but it is an error of policy.

More than this: the sincere friends of protective legislation cannot afford to have the politicians drag the Tariff into the mire of personal and partisan contests. Its strength before the people is great, but not sufficient to permit its use as the stalking-horse for political schemes with which it has no connection, and whose want of merit forbids their going openly into the field. When the public purpose is set in the direction of reform in administration and the correction of abuses, it is not only impertinent but unwise to allow the opponents of reform to fight behind the cover of the Tariff. It can maintain itself on its own merits, but it cannot afford to be prostituted in the service of corruption.

THE number of immigrants during September was 49,935, a falling off from the same month of last year, when the number was 58,021. The three months ending with September also show a decrease, this quarter exhibiting 158,021, and that of last year 171,805. The falling off was mostly in immigrants from Germany, there being nearly 9,000 less from that country, during the quarter.

#### THE LIFE OF A MOLECULE.

THE microscope has added marvellously to the powers of the human eye. Through its crystal lens man looks far down into the mysteries of that vast under-kingdom of nature, which is a sealed universe to the unaided vision. If we consider all that is meant by a magnifying power of 3,000 diameters—a power which increases a surface nine million times, and a cubic space twenty-seven billion times,—it would seem as if we might be able to get far below the domain of life, and perhaps be enabled to behold those minute molecules of which all life is made up, those basic particles from which the whole edifice of the universe has been erected. And yet it is doubtful if we have reached, or ever will reach, the lower limit of the realm of living forms, or at least of the minute germs in which life begins.

Yet the simplest of these germs consists of perhaps millions of molecules, so excessively minute that microscopic power would need to be almost infinitely increased to bring them within reach of the eye. According to the latest diction of Science, the effective diameter of a molecule is about the two hundred and fifty millionth of an inch. If magnified three thousand times it would still be less than the eighty thousandth of an inch, a space very far below our powers of vision. Yet this is only its effective diameter; that is, the diameter of the space which it occupies in its incessant vibratory motions, and of which space the molecule itself may compose but a minute portion. Therefore, even if molecules were ever at rest so that we could quietly observe



them, the chances are infinitely against our ever being able to bring them under the curious scrutiny of the human eye.

Fortunately, however, we have other senses than the eye, and other means than vision of arriving at facts; and of late years our knowledge of the minute constituents of nature has marvellously increased, so that we are able positively to trace numerous features in the life-history of these invisible molecules. For, minute as they are, they are the basis, not only of the material constitution of nature, but also of her force display. The energies of the universe are but the combined energies of its molecules, each of which is an active agent in the flow of life and force, making its vigor felt at every point with which it comes into contact.

The forces thus exerted are of various kinds. Their most general form is that known as impact, the effect produced by the incessant motion of molecules, and by their constant hammering against other molecules which they meet in their path. From this proceeds all the phenomena of heat-force, since heat is a direct result of this persistent hammering of molecules upon each other. Another of their effects is that produced upon light. The radiant vibrations which constitute light strike upon the molecules of bodies, and are differently affected according to the conditions of these molecules. In some cases they permit the light rays to pass, and matter becomes transparent. In others they drive back these rays, and matter becomes opaque. In most cases, however, they refuse only a portion of the rays and absorb the remainder, matter becoming colored in accordance with the kind of rays refused. But this is not their whole influence upon light. They refract, or bend it from its path. They polarize, or split it into various portions, permitting it to pass in one plane, and hindering it in another. They twist these polarized rays, so that they pass through transparents in a spiral or corkscrew fashion, instead of directly. And they exert various other influences on the wave of radiant light or heat, so that it leaves the molecules in a very different state from that in which it entered them.

Nor are these the only modes in which molecules make their existence felt. Their innate forces display themselves vigorously in several other directions, at which we can but glance. All the phenomena of electricity, for instance, are but peculiar manifestations of molecular force. Static electricity, with its many significant displays of force; galvanic electricity, with all its phenomena; thermo- and magneto-electricity, are all results of the interaction of the forces resident in molecules. We may say the same of magnetism, that most mysterious of the living energies of matter. Chemical force, again, with its myriad of significant effects, is entirely an affair of molecular energy. And finally, gravitation, that vast bond through whose vigor the universe is bound into one coherent mass, is the generalized form of this mighty molecular force, so vigorous in its powers, and so varied in its manifestations.

If, then, all the intricate and marvellous movements with which nature everywhere greets us, all the energies of matter and all the phenomena of motion, are simply the outflow of the forces inherent in molecules, it does not seem impossible that from these many effects we may discover their single origin, as we might consider a myriad of streams arising in a single source, and from the qualities of their waters be able to gain some knowledge of the character of the unseen lake whence they flow.

Yet this investigation has been by no means an easy one. The phenomena to be dealt with are themselves difficult to understand, and hundreds of wrong paths have been tried in the effort to discover the right one. Only with painful slowness has man made his way back to this arcanum of the forces, gaining here and there a firm footing upon the soil of facts, and step by step approaching nearer to that strange centre in which all the mysteries of the physical universe converge.

It is our purpose to give here a brief recapitulation of the various conclusions lately arrived at in reference to the life of the molecule, without going into detail of the modes in which these conclusions were reached. One of the most vital of these results can scarcely be called recent, for a quarter or a half century is no longer the unimportant section of the era of human thought that it was at no great distance in the past. The theory that heat is a mode of motion has thrown a whole flood of light upon the mysteries of the kingdom of molecules. We can now behold these minute elements of matter darting with excessive rapidity in all directions, striking vigorously against all others which they meet, holding their own like practised boxers, and driving all intruders from their special domain. If their motive-vigor is increased, they drive intruders further back, a result which we call heat expansion. If their vigor is diminished, outer particles intrude upon their domain, and heat contraction results. Of course, this motion of molecules proceeds under different conditions in the different states of matter. In the solid state, the molecule is locked into a narrow cell by the double force of attraction and of the pressure of exterior molecules. It cannot escape, and it spends its force in bounding from side to side of this cell, driving back the walls which constantly tend to crush in upon it, and thus keeping for itself a space in exact accordance with its vigor of motion.

In the liquid, this vibratory motion becomes some other form, possibly a rotation. The motive-vigor of the molecule is greatly increased, but its new mode of motion is less effective in overcoming pressure than

the previous form, and there is little or no expansion in the change from solid to liquid. In the gas, the molecule becomes at last free to move at its own will. It is no longer confined, and forced to move in special modes and within special regions. It, on the contrary, darts straight forward, without control by attraction or pressure. But there are multitudes of other molecules also darting straight forward, and the natural consequence is that they come incessantly into contact, and drive each other back into a new line of motion. This change in direction of motion is incessant, for the impacts of molecule upon molecule are excessively frequent. Indeed, by a mode which we cannot here detail, scientists have become able to measure the rapidity of this motion of gas molecules, and to calculate the number of impacts which they make. We know that the molecule of hydrogen moves 6,055 feet, or something more than a mile, per second, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade. This speed causes it to come into contact with other hydrogen molecules 17,700,000,000 times per second. We can, therefore, not very correctly speak of its moving in a straight line, since it changes its direction at this somewhat rapid rate. In the air the velocity—which depends upon the weight of the molecule—is only about one-fourth that of hydrogen, and the number of collisions about half as many.

A quantity of air confined in a closed vessel is by no means the quiet material we might naturally suppose. It constitutes, in fact, myriads of minute battering rams, hammering with incessant vigor against the sides of the vessel, and striving to break loose from their confinement. No evidence of this appears, however, for the vessel is being battered with equal vigor on the outside, by molecules as eager to get in as the others are to get out. It is only when we remove the gas from the inside or the outside of the vessel that the effect of this hammering appears, and the strength of the material is strongly tested.

This removal is not easily performed. A portion of the gas may be readly got rid of, but to get rid of it all is simply out of the question. Of late years, by improvements in air-pumps, and by the use of other devices, a very great degree of exhaustion has been attained. In the late interesting experiments of Professor Crooks, he produced a vacuum of twenty millionth of an atmosphere. It would seem as if little matter could be left in such a vacuum, yet so vast is the number of molecules in space that he estimates that in a bulb of 13.5 centimetres diameter there are more than one quadrillion of molecules, and that fifty thousand billions would be left even after such an extreme exhaustion. To give another idea of the vast numbers of molecules, he calculates that if such a bulb could be completely emptied of its contents, and a hole be made in its side of such size that one hundred millions of molecules could enter in every second of time, it would take almost an eternity of years to fill the bulb. Yet in the most minute aperture which Science can make, the molecules crowd in so rapidly that the bulb would almost instantly become filled.

In these experiments of Professor Crooks some very interesting results were arrived at. As the vessels employed became more and more exhausted, of course the free path of the molecules became greater, they meeting with fewer resisting molecules in their movements. Finally, the contacts were so reduced in number that the molecules were able to dart completely across the vessel without a collision. Molecules thus repelled side-by-side from the negative pole of a battery, and directed so as to strike against the sides of the vessel, or against other objects, gave very remarkable results. Among these effects was a beautiful phosphorescence that appeared where they struck the glass vessel; and the rotation of a small wheel against whose vanes the stream of molecules was directed. The condition of affairs thus produced was so different from that of matter in its ordinary conditions, that Professor Crooks views it as a fourth state of matter, removed in character from the gas as the gas is removed from the liquid, or the liquid from the solid.

The above calculations as to the movements of molecules required a previous knowledge of the effective size of a molecule, and a partial conception of this has been attained through several lines of reasoning. One of these lines is through consideration of the wave-length of light, a second is a deduction from the heat-work done in separating matter, a third a deduction from the force of tension of water, and a fourth from certain features in the behavior of gases. The result of these various deductions is that the molecule occupies a space not extremely distant from the two hundred and fifty millionth of an inch in diameter; and that the number of molecules in a cubic inch of air would be represented by the mathematical formula  $3 \times 10^{20}$ , an easy way of saving the labor of writing twenty ciphers after the number three.

To get some more definite idea of the size of such a particle of matter it has been calculated that if a drop of water one-eighth of an inch in diameter were magnified to the size of the earth, its molecules would appear somewhere between the size of a cherry and a small cricket ball.

Another deduction which Science has lately made is worth mentioning. If heat is motion, and cold comes from the removal of this motion, we may readily conjecture that there must be some absolute zero of heat, some point at which all the motion of the particles would be removed, and at which the diminution of heat must cease. This point has been arrived at by an easy calculation, and is found to be at 274°



below zero of the Centigrade thermometer. This, then, is the utmost conceivable degree of reduction of temperature, and one which can never be reached, as it is absolutely impossible by human means to remove all motion from matter.

Such is a molecule, so far as we are aware of its exterior relations. As to its composition, we can only affirm that it is in some way produced by an aggregation of atoms. And as to the character of an atom we are equally at sea, though a late theory has been advanced which has many points in its favor. This theory—known as the vortex atom theory—is that atoms are aggregations of an excessively fine ether, and that they possess a motion like that of the smoke-rings which we occasionally see rotating through the atmosphere, puffed out, perhaps, from a smoker's lips. Such rings are found to be exceedingly persistent; they cannot be cut or broken, and they are capable of great elasticity, rebounding from each other without injury. If ether was aggregated into such things they would be absolutely indestructible, for no force could be brought to bear upon them to disrupt them, and they would be free from the friction which soon puts an end to our ordinary smoke rings. Of such vortex atoms, then, the edifice of the universe may be erected.

CHARLES MORRIS.

### THE WELSH CHOIRS.

THE custom, among the Welsh, of holding musical contests is very old, having its origin in the meetings called Eisteddfodan (the plural of Eisteddfod), which were a sort of competitive examination for the election of chief bards. These bards formed a very important and influential class in the community; they kept alive the national spirit of the people by stirring legends of the wisdom and power of their ancestors. In fact, their power was at times such as to make them the virtual rulers of the nation. As early as 940 A. D., King Howel Dha found it necessary to revise and limit their privileges. A century and a half later, Griffith ap-Conan still further restrained their pretensions, and their power gradually waned until it vanished on the conquest of Wales by the English, when, as tradition says, the bards were ruthlessly exterminated—a tradition that is now happily relegated to the rapidly increasing number of historical myths. These Eisteddfodan were not held at any stated time—but when the office of chief bard became vacant from death or some other reason. They were gatherings to which all who could by any means attend, flocked eagerly; they were always, at least in early times, held in the open air, some sheltered valley or sloping hillside being generally chosen for the purpose. Here the bards vied with each other in stirring up the patriotism and enthusiasm of their vast audience, by recounting in rugged verse the warlike deeds of the kings, and the wisdom of the sages of old, accompanying their recitations with the Welsh harp, called *crwth*, when he who aroused to the highest pitch the fervid national feeling that characterizes all Celtic peoples, was chosen chief bard by the acclamations of the multitude.

After the conquest of Wales by Edward I., in 1284, the powerful influence of the bards was broken. But he and the succeeding sovereigns, recognizing the value of such allies, endeared as they were from old associations to the popular heart, wisely encouraged the poetical and musical aspects of the Guild of Bards, while they carefully curtailed their political power. The last sovereign to make any special enactment concerning the bards was Elizabeth, who in 1508 issued a commission for the holding of an Eisteddfod, at Caerwys. But the ancient spirit was dying out, and, from that time to the present, the efforts of these associations have been chiefly directed to preserving the scanty remains of the ancient poetry and music of their people, and to the encouragement of their modern national poets and musicians. In this latter respect they have not as yet been productive of any very important results; the mere fact of a poem or musical composition being by a native author, and in the native tongue, has been held sufficient reason to give it a hearing without any regard to its merits.

At the present time, especially among the Welsh in Pennsylvania, they have taken a much better direction, namely, in the formation of large choirs for the study of the choruses of the great masters, and in this way they are doing a great work in spreading a love and knowledge of the masterpieces of Handel, Bach, Haydn and Mendelssohn. So universal among all classes of the Welsh people has this love for chorus singing become, that it may with safety be said that no other people have such a widely diffused acquaintance with the very highest class of music as they have. This fact was forcibly impressed on the writer by overhearing the remarks and criticisms on the singing of the different choirs at the late contest in this city, the speakers exhibiting a familiarity with and a sound knowledge of the works sung, and the manner of their performance, that were certainly more appreciative and better informed than the criticisms one hears at the performance of an oratorio by one of our home societies. This is the more remarkable, when we take into consideration the fact that both singers and listeners were for by far the greater part composed of miners and their wives and children—a class of people engaged in what is usually regarded as one of the most depressing occupations in its effects on the workers. But in spite of the heavy toil, shut up in the gloomy and dangerous mines, these humble people have kept alive in their hearts this pure love for a

refining art, and, in spite of difficulties and obstacles that are almost insurmountable, have reached a pitch of excellence in their performance that must not fear to stand comparison with that of the best societies in the largest of our cities, who are furnished with every means and opportunity for the study of oratorios under the guidance of the best musicians in the land. The writer made numerous inquiries among them, during the Bi-Centennial festival, as to their mode of procedure in learning these choruses, with the following result:

The members composing a choir are often scattered over a wide extent of territory—so that regular weekly, or even monthly, meetings of the choir are impossible. For instance, one of the choirs in the late contest has a membership spread over a district forty miles in extent with no means of communication but the rough country wagon or the long tramp afoot. When a new chorus is to be learned, the various members will procure, if they can afford it, one copy for each member of the family, or, if the work is expensive, one copy for the whole family. Then the neighboring families will meet once or twice a week at each other's houses, the best reader among them is appointed leader, and they go to work with no instrument but a pitch-pipe or tuning-fork, to master the fugues of Handel or Haydn. There is something almost pathetic in the picture of these hard-worked men and women, and even little children, meeting thus, surrounded by the grimy waste of a mining district, and setting to work with loving patience to master, unassisted, the musical thoughts of the greatest genius. When all these small parties have mastered the chorus,—which they do so thoroughly that they commit it to memory,—a meeting of the whole choir is held, numbering from ten to three hundred, in some church, or school, or railway station, and the leader of the choir, himself usually a miner, holds a grand review of the work done by his lieutenant. The whole work is gone over carefully and thoroughly, and, after the singing of some of the old home songs in their mother tongue, the various groups separate for the long walk or ride through the woods and over the mountains, to repeat the process with another chorus. The choirs that live in the neighborhood of towns, have, of course, many advantages over those that have to conduct their rehearsals in this fragmentary way, having the opportunity of frequent meetings, and the constant presence of their regular leader, and in some instances the aid of instruments.

One of the chief characteristics of the singing of these Welsh choirs is their confidence and vigor in attack, a quality that is sadly wanting in nearly all our choruses; this is probably owing to the fact that every member of the choir is so confident of his knowledge of his part that he never feels it necessary to lean on his neighbor, or wait for him to show him the way. It is also remarkable with them, that, although the singing at their concerts is always unaccompanied, they rarely vary from the pitch, even the long and difficult chorus that concludes Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" being sung by nearly all the choirs in their late contest, without falling or rising from the pitch. Their weakest point is in the quality of the tone,—this, probably owing to the large number of boys and girls with unformed voices, and devoid of knowledge as to how to use them, is inclined to be nasal, on the higher notes somewhat harsh. These are blemishes, however, for which they are not responsible, and they in no wise detract from the real excellence of their performances.

It is much to be regretted that, at their late test in this city, there was not a wider interest and sympathy manifested by our musical people and by all other citizens who would wish to encourage among the masses the pursuit of an accomplishment that must, of necessity, largely conduce to their refinement and education. It too often happens that the village tavern furnishes the only relaxation the tired workman knows from his unrelenting toil, but the lounging of the tavern and the study of chorus singing are utterly incompatible, and hence the Welsh miners of our State are,—thanks in great measure to their musical habits,—among the soberest, most peace-loving and intelligent of the grand army of workingmen that make the prosperity of Pennsylvania, and it becomes the duty of all good citizens to encourage, by every means, the promotion of these choirs, and to give them a warm welcome if they should again choose Philadelphia as the place of the Eisteddfod.

H. A. CLARKE.

### THE CORRESPONDENCE OF GEORGE SAND.

THE third volume of the "Correspondance" of George Sand, which has recently been published (Paris, Calmann-Lévy), is certainly the most interesting set of letters from the great novelist's pen that has yet appeared. The letters in the present volume cover the period from February, 1848, to December, 1853, the period of the rise, corruption and fall of the second French Republic. In this, as in the preceding volumes, we look in vain for piquant details, gossip, anecdotes, vivacious epigrams about contemporary celebrities. The fact is, that the real George Sand was a far different woman from the George Sand of the legend, the eccentric virago whom the biographers of twenty years ago loved to present to the curious public as the author of "Lélia." The instance of George Sand should serve as a warning and as proof that, with few exceptions, contemporary biographies, whatever value they may have as literary criticisms, can hardly be said to exist at all as historical documents. In a letter, written in 1850, to the author of one



of these fantastic biographies, George Sand demonstrates the inexactitude of the production in an amusing way. The biographer had not even her name exact. "My name is not Marie," she writes, "and I was born, not in 1805, but in 1804. My father was not a colonel. My grandmother esteemed the gospels much higher than the *Contrat Social*. When I was fifteen I did not go out shooting or riding, I was in a convent. My husband was neither old nor bald. He was twenty-seven years of age and had an abundance of hair." George Sand continues in this strain, refuting her biographer from the beginning of the book to the end. But there is one fact in particular which I note relative to George Sand's relations with M. Jules Sandeau, relations which have been so strangely misinterpreted. After the publication of "*Indiana*," says the biographer, and its immense success, the author forgot the faithful companion of evil days: "Sandeau, with wounded heart, set out for Italy alone, on foot, without money." George Sand has no difficulty in refuting the insinuation of this sentence and in assuring her biographer that Sandeau both spoke and wrote about her with the affection that he owed her. As for Alfred de Musset, George Sand simply says: "I have never confided to anybody what you think you know about his conduct toward me, and consequently you have been led into error by some one who has invented these facts. You say that after the Italian journey I never saw M. de Musset again; you are mistaken, I have seen him very often, and never without shaking hands with him. I value much this satisfaction of being able to say that I have never cherished bitter feelings against anybody . . . ."

This is almost the only purely personal letter in the present volume: in the rest, in the letters to her son Maurice Sand, to political and private friends, to Barbés, to Mazzini, etc., George Sand speaks almost exclusively of the great political events of the day. As documents for the history of the Revolution of 1848, this volume of George Sand's letters has very high value. The moment the Republic is proclaimed, George Sand hastens to Paris to cry "Vive la République!" She sees the French people, enthusiastic, orderly, grand, generous, the most admirable people of the universe! The Republic, she thinks, is conquered and secured. The men of the provisional government are sincerely dominated by a principle superior to the individual capacity of each one, namely, the will of all, the right of the people. "The duration of such a disposition," she writes, "would be the social ideal." In her enthusiasm, George Sand forgets all her physical and moral troubles, and takes a very active part in social republican propaganda. She is in intimate relations with the provisional government, draws up circulars for the ministers, and writes the weekly *Bulletin de la République*, besides her own "*Lettres au Peuple*." In succeeding letters we follow, almost day by day, the beginning and growth of dissensions. In a letter dated April 17, 1848, George Sand gives at length the secret history of no less than four conspiracies, headed respectively by Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Marrast and Blanqui. The middle classes are represented as terrorizing and crushing the working-men; the leaders are shown to be false, ambitious, vain and selfish. George Sand foresees the ruin of the socialist cause already. In her disappointment, she writes to Mazzini: "Morally, I am very sombre in my heart of hearts. I try not to think at all, for fear of becoming the enemy, or at least the despiser, of the human race, which I have loved to that degree that I have forgotten to love myself. But I restrain myself, I will not lose faith, I pray to God for it, and He will preserve it for me. Besides, you are there in my heart, you and Barbés, and two or three others less illustrious but holy also, and pure from all the wretchedness and wickedness of this age. Truth, then, is incarnate somewhere; therefore it is not beyond the reach of man, and one good man proves more than a thousand bad ones."

When Napoleon is elected Prince-President of the Republic, George Sand addresses to him wonderfully eloquent letters of warning, of explanation as regards her political friends, and of supplication on behalf of the socialists whom the Napoleonic policy imprisoned, enchained or drove into exile. Napoleon had the highest esteem of George Sand, and, thanks to her noble character and her eloquent pleading, she succeeded in obtaining the pardon of very many. The numerous letters to the Prince-President in this volume are splendid pieces of writing, and do the highest credit to George Sand as an artist, at the same time that they show her in the light of a great-souled woman. Indeed, her whole conduct during these years of political agitation and social fermentation displays George Sand in the light of a large and frank nature, simple, affectionate, without vanity, without pedantry, human, equitable, patient and kind.

The empire being established, George Sand retires to her home at Nohant, resigned, patient and calm. In reply to a letter of Mazzini, reproaching her with having abandoned the cause, she replies with respectful dignity. Mazzini had expressed surprise to find no allusions in her recent works to political events and personages. George Sand reminds him that the censorship of the empire would not have allowed allusion, and then, "when liberty is limited, frank and courageous souls prefer silence to insinuation. Furthermore, even supposing liberty were established for us, it is by no means certain that I should now be willing to touch upon questions which humanity is not yet worthy to solve, and which have divided the greatest and finest minds of these times even

unto hatred. You are astonished," she continues, "that I can occupy myself with literature; I thank God for having preserved me that faculty, because an honest and pure conscience, as mine is, finds still, outside of all discussion, a work of moralization to be pursued. What could I do if I abandoned my humble task? Conspire? It is not my vocation. Write pamphlets? I have neither the gall nor the wit. Theorize? We have theorized too much already, and we have fallen into disputation which is the grave of all truth, of all power. I am and always have been an artist above everything; I know that purely political men have a great contempt for the artist, because they judge him from some types of mountebanks who dishonor art. But you, my friend, you know well that a veritable artist is as useful as the priest and the warrior; and that, when he respects truth and virtue, he is in a path where God always blesses him."

Yes, indeed, George Sand was, as she says, artist above everything else. The very revolution itself was for her a dream. Her correspondence during these years smells, as it were, of gunpowder, and yet with the same pen that wrote the fiery, battlesome letters of 1848, she wrote that incomparable idyll, "*La mare au diable*!" THEODORE CHILD.

## SCIENCE.

### ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—PROCEEDINGS.

\*.\* This Department of THE AMERICAN will contain regular reports, punctually printed, of the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), together with Notes, etc., showing the general progress of scientific research—the whole prepared under direction of Prof. Angelo Heilprin.

Meeting of October 31.—Professor Joseph Leidy, President, in the chair.—Rev. Dr. H. C. McCook made a communication on ants as insecticides, suggested by statements that appeared in an article recently published in the *North China Herald*, to the effect that in many districts of China these insects are profitably employed by the agriculturist in the destruction of various grubs and worms injurious to certain vegetable products. This is more especially the case with the orange trees, which, in the province of Canton, are subject to devastation from worms, and which depend, for their immunity from the ravages of these pests, upon the numbers of "insecticidal" ants colonized in their branches. In considering the value which such colonizations would afford American agriculturists, Dr. McCook stated that there existed in this country no indigenous species of ant whose habits permitted experimentation for this purpose, although exotic forms with strictly arboreal habits were not uncommon. As for the pure food-habit of the insect, it was favorable to the idea of utilizing certain species as insecticides. Remarks upon the same subject were made by Rev. Mr. Syle, of China, and Dr. Skinner.

Professor Leidy referred to some unusually large specimens of the sun-animalcule (*Actinosphaerium Eickhornii*), which he had recently found adherent to the leaves of the *Vallisneria*, from the Schuylkill River. They measured from three-fourths to one millimeter in diameter, independent of the rays, which extended from one-fourth to a half millimeter further. In their interiors were contained a number of water-fleas (*Daphnia*), measuring in some instances one-third millimeter in length. The animals appeared to be very tenacious of life, remaining in good condition in a drop of water (under an animalcule cage) for a period of three days.

## NOTES.

Professor H. N. Moseley, of Oxford, one of the naturalists accompanying the "Challenger" expedition, in an address on "Pelagic Life," recently delivered before the British Association, says: "There can be no doubt, as Prof. Weissmann so well puts it, that 'the birth-place of all animal and plant life lay in the sea.' It is probable that a considerable part of earliest life which existed must have been pelagic, and that the ancient pelagic fauna was, to a large extent, the parent of all other life. The developmental history of all marine animals points clearly in this direction, closely similar transparent pelagic larval forms being common to groups of widely different adult littoral forms. The resemblance between the larvæ of these adult forms can hardly be conceived to have been arrived at by natural selection, after the adult forms had already diverged from one another. It is only to be explained on the hypothesis of an original pelagic ancestral condition. One of the Monera, *Protomyxa aurantiaca*, is even now a pelagic form, having been found by Prof. Hæckel adhering to a floating spirula shell." The question as to what depth beneath the oceanic surfaces the pelagic fauna extends—whether, as is maintained by Alexander Agassiz, it occupies only a "comparatively narrow belt in depth, and that there is no intermediate belt, so to speak, of animal life between those animals living on the bottom or close to it, and the surface pelagic fauna," or, as Mr. John Murray, of the "Challenger," firmly believes, it penetrates to very considerable depths beneath the surface, is still considered unsettled by the author, who, however, appears to favor the view held by the last named naturalist. "It is indeed possible that there is a direct connection between the deep sea fauna and that of the surface, and that the young of certain deep sea fish pass their early existence at the surface amongst the pelagic throng."

M. Paul Bert, the physiologist, has made the interesting determination that the blood of herbivorous animals acclimatized at high elevations is much richer in oxygen than the blood of similar animals inhabiting lands near the sea level. One hundred cubic centimeters of blood taken from animals inhabiting a region of 3,700 metres (upwards of 12,000 feet) elevation, contained from 16.2 to 21.6 cubic centimeters of oxygen, whereas the amount for animals of the French lowlands was found to be only 10 to 12 cubic centimeters (*Journal of the Chemical Society*).

By the purchase of the Hartman collection of Scandinavian mosses and algae—a collection representing sixty years of labor—and its donation to the Botanical Museum



of Upsala, the University of that town becomes possessor of the three great herbaria which form the basis for the study of the Scandinavian flora, viz., those of Fries, Wahlenberg, and Hartman. Alphonse De Candolle, the distinguished Swiss botanist, in a recently published work on the origin of the cultivated plants (*"L'Origine des plantes cultivées"*), gives some interesting notes respecting the antiquity and development of agriculture throughout the various regions of the earth's surface. M. De Candolle finds that, despite the obscurity in which our knowledge concerning the earliest attempts at agriculture is involved, there can be no doubt that the introduction of this science among the different peoples of the world took place at widely varying chronological periods. One of the most ancient records extant indicating the cultivation of plants, is furnished by the great pyramid of Gizeh, in Egypt, which bears a design illustrating the fig-tree. The date of the erection of this structure has not yet been positively determined, but assuming with a fair show of probability that it carries back to a period antecedent to the Christian era by at least two thousand years, it would be safe to conclude that plant cultivation was practised in the valley of the Nile for a period considerably exceeding four thousand years. In China, judging from the custom introduced by the botanist—Emperor Chin-nung, the reputed inventor of the plough, whose reign is generally fixed by historians in the third century B. C.—of sowing annually five species of useful plants, which, to have attracted the attention of the emperor, must almost necessarily have been already cultivated at a period considerably in advance of his reign, the era of plant cultivation would appear to be fully as ancient as in Egypt. From the continuous relations that were maintained between this last country and Mesopotamia, M. De Candolle argues that agriculture in the valley of the Euphrates must have been about contemporaneous with that of the Nile. Nor can any reasons be assigned for concluding that the introduction of this science into India and the East Indian Archipelago may not date back to a period equally remote. With the westward migration of the Aryan nation numerous plants indigenous to, and already cultivated in, Asia were doubtless introduced into Europe, and there cultivated now for the first time. But still there would seem to be evidence, borrowed from certain words occurring in the language of the Finns, Basques, Berbers and the (now extinct) Guanches of the Canary Islands, that agriculture had already been practised to a certain extent in both Europe and northern Africa at a time antedating the invasion of the eastern people. Singularly enough, however, the Kjökenmöddings, or shell-heaps of Denmark, which belong to the neolithic period of archaeologists, or to the age of polished stone, and whose antiquity may not go much, if at all, beyond the brightest periods of Athenian supremacy—the age of Pericles—fails to show the least evidence proving the existence of this advanced stage of civilization. The inhabitants of the Swiss lake-dwellings, on the other hand, during their own period of polished stone, were evidently advanced agriculturists, as is proved by the several species of seeds that have been found preserved in their lacustrine habitations. In the succeeding metallic or bronze age their agriculture appears to have been in advance of that of the people located on the southern face of the Alps, although it is not improbable that it was from these people that the ancient Switzers derived the first rudiments of agronomic science. The low grade of agriculture indicated by the remains embedded in the lacustrine deposits of Laibach and Mondsee in Austria, M. De Candolle contends, argues against the hypothesis, set forth in the works of some of the ancient historians, that the Aryans first established themselves in the valley of the Danube. On the other hand, what there is to indicate this agriculture, would seem to prove that this branch of industry in temperate Europe is of greater antiquity than one would be led to suppose from the accounts furnished by the Greeks, disposed as they were, "like certain modern people, to identify all progress with their own particular nation." As for American agriculture, M. De Candolle maintains there is no evidence as yet to prove to it an antiquity exceeding two thousand years, although there are no grounds for supposing that this antiquity may not be very much greater.

In a paper recently published in the *British Geological Magazine* (September and October), Mr. T. F. Jamieson, F. G. S., brings forward numerous interesting facts and data tending to prove that the terrestrial submergence, which, in highly glaciated regions almost everywhere, accompanied or was coincident to the formation of the great northern ice cap, was brought about as the result of subsidence of the more or less yielding and flexible crust under the enormous pressure exercised upon it by the superincumbent ice mass; and, *per contra*, that the gradual elevation of the land accompanying the decline and following the disappearance of the great glacier was a simple re-statement of equilibrium, when the cause—pressure—operating to destroy the same had been removed. The amount of depression, it is maintained, would depend upon two things: 1. The weight of the ice; and 2. The elasticity or yielding nature of the area on which it lay. In regions, therefore, where the accumulation of ice was the greatest, we ought, as a matter of course, to look for proofs of the greatest amount of differential movement—subsidence and elevation—on the part of the land surface, and where, on the contrary, the accumulation was smallest, for the least amount of this movement. These conditions, it is maintained by Mr. Jamieson, are fully presented in the geological history of the northern United States, Canada, the British Isles and Scandinavia. The doctrine here set forth, which is akin to that which attributes the subsidence of continental borders to the weight of sediment that is continually being piled upon them by outflowing rivers and through the action of the oceanic breakers, is certainly plausible, and has much to support it, even if not enough to prove it as an indisputable fact. Granting that the globe is solid quite or nearly to the centre, as is now urged by Sir William Thomson and George Darwin, it would still be very difficult to conceive it possessing such a rigidity as to prevent it from yielding to the enormous strain that could be imposed upon it by a heavy accumulation of ice. Mr. Jamieson well asks, "If upheavals and depressions of the land have not been caused by changes of pressure, it may be asked what is it they have been caused by?" The weight of a mass of ice 1,000 feet thick, assuming its specific gravity when compared with water to be as 875 to 1,000, "would be 378 pounds to the square inch,

or equal to fully 25 atmospheres, and would amount to 678,675,690 tons on every square mile. If the ice was 3,000 feet thick, it would, at this rate, amount to over 2,000,000,000 tons on the square mile. If 4,000 feet thick, it would give a pressure of a hundred atmospheres, or 1,500 pounds to the square inch." That the mass of the great northern ice sheet had, in many regions, a thickness fully equalling and vastly surpassing the highest estimate here given, there can be little or no doubt.

#### "THE LARAMIE FORMATION."—NOTE FROM PROFESSOR COPE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

AS THE AMERICAN does not probably desire to occupy much more space with the discussion between myself and Professor Heilprin, I reply to his spirited rejoinder in your last number, only to admit that I have misquoted one of his sentences, as he states, though, I believe, without damage to the tenor of his conclusions. I will also state that the question is fully discussed in all its bearings in my paper, read before the Geological Congress of Paris, and afterwards published in Volume V., *Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories*, p. 33, 1879, "On the Relations of the Horizons of Extinct Vertebrata of Europe and North America."

Philadelphia, October 30.

EDWARD D. COPE.

#### LITERATURE.

##### MR. FREEMAN'S LECTURES.

IT is no small compliment to Philadelphia that a publishing firm of this city should have been chosen by Mr. E. A. Freeman, to produce his "Lectures to American Audiences," and the handsome mechanical execution of the volume of four hundred and fifty-five pages, containing his six lectures on "The English People and its Three Homes," and six on "The Practical Bearings of General European History," is worthy of the contents. Mr. Freeman is so well-known as a historian, and his manner and method are so well-fitted to the exhaustive treatment of the subjects of his great and voluminous, as well as luminous, histories, that it is not easy for him to adjust himself to the narrow limits of a lecture. Still this book, like everything of his, great and small, is full of the evidences of thoughtful scholarship, of a wealth of learning and of a mastery of all that relates to his subjects. It is a book, too, that requires thought and care and attention on the part of the reader, that admits of no mere superficial study, and that suggests following out the topics here broached, into the larger and more thorough works in which Mr. Freeman and other historians have traced home to their first origin the existing nationalities of Europe.

Mr. Freeman's text is, that the people of the United States are English, too, with a common history in all that marked the English race, from their earliest home on the Continent down to the moment of the establishment of American Independence. He points out the injustice done to both countries by any effort to set aside the glories and the honor that are common to both, and he claims that what is good in our government, and in the people here, may be credited largely to their good fortune in taking their rise in the sturdy race of which he is so distinguished a champion and such a doughty and dogmatic member. His lectures are an emphatic protest against any divorce between the people, while he fully concedes the propriety of having separate governments for the two countries. He speaks, he tells us in his own pithy way, not only to the specially learned, but to all who choose to use their wits. Even in our own local history, he takes care to speak of Penn as buying the soil of his great colony from its Indian occupants, and to avoid any recognition of the doubtful myth of a treaty at any specified time or place. In short, he applies his well-defined rules of historical criticism to all the events, great or small, with which he deals in his discursive conduct of his hearers and listeners through his lectures, from earliest Aryan times down to those of our own immediate day. He protests against half-knowledge, by a sneer at the fashion that permits everybody to talk about history and philology, whether the subjects have been studied or not, while, in other fields of learning, at least some proof of careful research is always demanded. He suggests a better study of English history, such as is to be found in his own volumes, when he tells his hearers that Washington and Hamilton worked like Earl Simon and King Edward to make a nation. What better subject could be given for an historic parallel to the classes in modern and mediæval history? He sharply rates Blackstone for his error in supposing that William the Conqueror introduced a ready-made feudal system into England, and points to the accessible sources of more accurate knowledge, now largely found in his own books and those of his school. He complains that the 'ologies wax more and more daily, because men find it easier to run to their Greek lexicons than to think in their own tongue, and he shows that steamboat and railroad are good English words made to suit entirely new things, while, for more modern but less important inventions, no pains have been taken to get proper English nomenclature. He elaborates the point, well worth considering from our practical needs, that progress in the English unwritten Constitution, consists not in formal changes, but in bringing its practical working into harmony with the changing needs of the time. The only means of reaching the same result here, is through the Supreme Court, for it depends on their judgment to decide that what is unconstitutional is therefore illegal. He urges the study of early Greek and Roman



history, and illustrates their importance as a means of guiding us aright in our own daily needs, justly epitomizing the matter by his brief proverb, that "history is past politics and politics present history." His recital of what modern government owes to Greece is, in its way, not less important than his wonderful eulogy of the deathless tongue of Greece, a passage that rises to the highest pitch of eloquence, and, more than anything else in the book, shows how great the force and power of real learning are.

In ordinary narrative, Mr. Freeman has no fear of reiterating the principle around which he groups his facts, and therefore much of his book is less fitted for the reader than were the lectures of which it is composed for the listener, but with the obstinate honesty which characterizes him, he carefully reprints them as they were first read, even where in his frequent repetition before his successive audiences, he made changes or omissions. In his capital lecture on the History of Federal Government, he supplies some hints towards the famous unpublished volumes of his "History of Federal Governments, from the Achaian League to the Disruption of the Government of the United States,"—but as that event was prevented by circumstances over which Mr. Freeman had no control, he wisely dropped the subject with his first volume, which dealt with times so remote that he did not disturb any of his readers either by praise or dispraise. Although he finds some points of merit in the Confederate Constitution, he emphasizes the fact that the Federal Constitution has gone through the most frightful of trials, and it has stood the test. The least satisfactory part of Mr. Freeman's book is the padding, by which he gives it the proper canonical length, on the subject of the eternal Eastern question, and the passion with which he comes to the defence of the oppressed nationalities, still leaves the merits as far as ever from being clear to the reader on this side the ocean.

**BJÖRNSON'S SIXTH VOLUME.**—The sixth volume of the new translation of Björnsterne Björnson's novels ("Captain Mansana and Other Stories." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is of mixed character. The second and shortest story of three which compose it, "The Railroad and the Churchyard," belongs to his earlier and better manner, when Björnson was still painting in idyllic colors the dignified, old-world life of the Norwegian borders. It is nothing more than a tale of parish politics, but we feel free to declare that our admiration of it exceeds anything we feel for anything else in the present volume.

The first story, "Captain Mansana," is the only story Björnson has written of which the scene is not laid in Norway. It is certainly an extraordinary performance, and none the less so, since its author declares that it is "in all essentials historical; the most novel of its incidents are historical—some of them even down to their most minute details. *Captain Mansana* is drawn from life; what he is said to have performed he did perform, and the singular destiny ascribed to him is historically his in all that has a decisive influence on his psychological development." We infer from what follows that this is to be taken with allowance, and that Ferdinand Lassalle, the German socialist, sat for the portrait. If so, Herr Björnson still cherishes a view of Lassalle's life and character which is contradicted by the late revelations of his most intimate friends. Taking *Captain Mansana* on his own merits, he is one of the most improbable characters in modern fiction. We think this is due, not to our author's too close adherence to that fact which is stranger than fiction, but to that want of exact and sound psychological study, which defaces all continental novels, except the best of the French. Thus far, no German author has presented a character whose make-up and motives are intelligible. They all, even Goethe, prefer enigmatic *Hamlets* and *Lears* to types more within the range of ordinary recognition, which are the staple even in Shakespeare. It is this that makes English and American novels—always excepting those of Mrs. Harding Davis—so much superior to their continental rivals. *Captain Mansana* may have behaved in actual life just as our author represented him. He may have deserted his magnificent sweetheart, with whom he was passionately in love, for an insignificant chit, who ran away from him in fright. His princess may have fallen in love with him for twice putting her life in imminent peril, and she may have gone after him on learning that she was jilted. But if these people did these things, and a hundred others in the story, they were better fitted for the inside of some well conducted mad-house, than are many of those who now find themselves there.

The third story, "Dust," is the very poorest work that we have seen from Björnson's pen. Had we not the assurance of the editor that he wrote it, we should have set it down as the work of some imitator, of inferior power, who was reproducing his tricks of style. It is that standing offence against all good art—a novel with a purpose. And the purpose is the very bad one, to discredit the belief in personal immortality by insisting that those who actually cherish that belief must behave like fools in matters of every-day duty. All his earlier novels depict people who held this belief with great simplicity, and sometimes great earnestness. None of them, however, are fools until we reach "Dust." Björnson makes no distinction between a sickly pietism which lives with its eye fixed on the next world and the lofty sense of futurity in its relation to present responsibility which finds its expression in Goethe's "Mason Lodge," so well translated by Carlyle. He sees no mean term between

such pietism and Herbert Spencer's Know-nothingism. He might as well declare that the Arctic and the Antarctic Zones are coterninuous.

**PROFESSOR PHELPS'S PORTFOLIO.**—During the long continuance of Professor Phelps's professorship at Andover, he published but two small books, both of them highly valued by all lovers of good religious literature. Since his retirement, he has given us three substantial volumes, of which the third is before us. "My Portfolio; a Collection of Essays," (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), contains thirty-one papers reprinted from four religious newspapers. The most interesting, to our thinking, are the three which portray his father, and the two devoted to his recollections of Albert Barnes and Horace Bushnell. Dr. Eliakim Phelps, here described as "a pastor of the last generation," was one of a generation of giants, which won for the American Church the new position it has held since 1820. He fought his way into the ministry against obstacles which our boards and societies for ministerial education exist to remove, but which served to brace his energies for the hardest work. In his very first pastorate he came into collision with the "Half-way Covenant," that curious compromise between two ideas of the Church, which showed the drift of New England Puritanism from the position of the Reformers to that of the Methodists. Professor Phelps is heartily in sympathy with the men who overthrew that Covenant, in the interest of the Revivalism of the Wesleys. But we think that there was much to be said in favor of the view that church membership cannot be bounded by any hard and fast line of conscious experience. And it is the great work of Dr. Bushnell that he insisted in a recurrence to that Reformation idea of Christian nurture, which is embodied in the law of the Episcopal and the Presbyterian churches. Dr. Phelps was thoroughly a Revival preacher, and his son glories in the work he did as such in West Brookfield, Pittsfield, Rochester, Geneva, and in other points in Western New York. Accepting with all his heart the theology he preached, he acted up to his belief in his dealings with men. He shrank, as did most of his brethren in the ministry, from an active part in the anti-slavery struggle. But, when a fugitive was found within his gates, he helped him to escape and armed him for resistance to the slave-hunters. In 1836, he came to Philadelphia as the Secretary of the American Education Society, and became the warm friend of Albert Barnes. When he retired from active labor, he had a strange experience in having his house at Stratford invaded by "spiritual phenomena," which turned it into a pandemonium for seven months. We should have liked a fuller account of these than Professor Phelps has given. Although there are two other papers on spiritualism, we find nothing to satisfy the curiosity he excites.

With Albert Barnes Professor Phelps became familiar during his father's residence in Philadelphia. He speaks of his preaching with an enthusiasm which hardly will be intelligible to those who heard Mr. Barnes only in his later years. But it is impossible to speak too strongly of his personal amiability, his faithfulness to every duty, and the many qualities which won the hearts of all who came within his reach. To Mr. Barnes's notable faithfulness in dealing with slavery, at a time when our city was divided into two hostile camps on this subject, he does ample justice. With Dr. Bushnell our author had close and friendly intercourse only in the last years of the great theologian. While much more orthodox than the Hartford pastor, Professor Phelps felt profoundly his personal influence and admired his greatness. He thinks his strong point was the perennial freshness of his thought, and believes that he never had come to any finality in his own theological development.

Next to these personal papers, we think the two on "Woman Suffrage" the best. As might be expected, Professor Phelps is a conservative here. In the first of these papers he takes a new line of argument, by running a parallel between woman suffrage and negro suffrage in its practical workings. He urges that there are definite laws of political energy, with which we must comply in our political arrangements. The theory that majorities rule, is not true when the minority weighs more than the majority. Hence the break-down of Republican reconstruction in the South. He thinks woman suffrage would be a failure, for the parallel reason that women cannot defend themselves in the possession of this right. It is quite possible to accept the general principle of the argument, without seeing the force of the parallel. Women are not sundered from men, as the blacks from the whites, by lines of social severance. The average woman can enlist masculine help in defence of anything that men regard as her right. The trouble is that the majority of men deny the right in this case.

Other papers are "The Theology of the 'Marble Faun'"; "The Debt of the Nation to New England"; "The Puritan Theory of Amusements"; "The Rights of Believers in Ancient Creeds," etc. The printing of the book is not all that we expect from this house.

**SOME RECENT TEXT-BOOKS.**—"This volume ('The Geographical Reader.' By James Johonnot. New York: D. Appleton & Co.), has been compiled," says the author, "to furnish thoughtful reading to pupils while engaged upon the study of geography. Its aim is to furnish supplementary reading in a single line of study." It is a very interesting book, tastefully bound and beautifully printed; but its place,



it seems to us, is not in the school-room, but in the family or the library. An obvious objection to reading-books of this kind for school use is that, not one alone, but several would be required. Pupils would need a special reader for each study. Why a Geographical Reader any more than a Grammatical Reader, an Arithmetical Reader, etc.? In most schools but one reader can be afforded for the same grade, and that reader, whatever it be, is read over and over. A reader, therefore, should be made up of selections so varied in form and subject, and so excellent in style, that they will bear reading and re-reading, again and again, without loss of interest. Books of a special character, like the one under notice, will not bear this test, and therefore they can never become popular as school readers. A geographical description or a scientific explanation loses its interest with the first reading; but who ever tires of a fine poem, a noble oration, or a touching story? Not only are such books lacking in interest; they do not give the culture that the school reader ought to impart. Culture is more important than mere knowledge; and readers therefore should be made up of articles of permanent value taken from authors of acknowledged excellence. Such a book, read and re-read, as it generally is, until its contents are ineffaceably impressed upon the memory, is not only a source of perpetual interest, but fills the minds of pupils with noble thoughts, nobly expressed, and tends to the formation of a correct taste and high ideals of literary excellence. We have no fault to find with the execution of Mr. Johnson's plan, except that he has occasionally taken articles from inferior writers, to the exclusion of such writers as Darwin and Agassiz. It is the plan itself that we object to. The book may be profitably read *with* other readers, but not to the exclusion of them; and it is an excellent work for a school or family library.

Goold Brown is to grammar what Worcester and Webster are to lexicography, and his "Grammar of English Grammars" probably contains as much matter as either of the great unabridged dictionaries. Besides that colossal work, he published "First Lines of English Grammar," for beginners, and "Institutes of English Grammar," for advanced classes. William Wood & Co., New York, have recently published a new and handsomely printed edition of these books, revised by Henry Kiddle, A. M., late Superintendent of Common Schools, New York City. The object of the revision was to introduce syntactical analysis, practical lessons in language, and other new features, so as to bring the books up to the most advanced methods of instruction. Every change in the direction of practical exercises in the use of language is a change for the better. The real essentials of English grammar are very few; indeed, our language has been called "the grammarless tongue"; and many of the technicalities of our text-books might well be dispensed with. The "First Lines" is not a primary grammar; it contains all that is needed for all grades below the high school. Indeed, many advanced educators think—and they are undoubtedly right—that primary grammar is an absurdity. Grammar is a science, and it is no more suitable for primary instruction than is mental science or logic. Grammar deals with the forms and relations of words; and it is a mistake to suppose that it teaches us to use language correctly. As Prof. Whitney says ("Essentials of English Grammar," p. 4), "No one ever turned from a bad speaker to a good one by applying the rules of grammar to what he said." Its chief object is mental discipline. For those who believe that grammar should be studied in our common schools, there are no better text-books than those of Goold Brown. Mr. Kiddle has done his work of revision with good judgment. The introduction of letter-writing and other exercises in composition adds to the value of the books, and more of such exercises would have given more value. Orthography and Prosody might well have been omitted. The former should be relegated to the spelling-book, and the latter to the rhetoric. Brown's grammars are especially rich in exercises in parsing and analysis; and probably nowhere else can be found so complete a system of rules of syntax and so valuable a collection of sentences to be corrected.

**ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY.**—Two gifted sisters, remarkably united by their genius, their mutual love, their life and their death, are fitly recalled to a public which has of late years almost lost sight of them among the press of younger candidates for poetic fame, by a new edition, more complete than any which have preceded it, of "The Poetical Works of Alice and Phoebe Cary" ("Household edition." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The poems of the two sisters, separated and scattered in preceding editions, are here brought together in one compact volume in which each writer has her own portion, wherein the poems of each are classified under the heads of Ballads and Narrative Poems, Poems of Thought and Feeling, of Grief, Consolation and Religion, of Nature, Home, Love and Friendship, and Poems for Children.

The plan of arrangement is good, and facilitates interesting comparisons and contrasts between two writers, so closely akin yet in some respects so decidedly dissimilar. Of the two sisters, Alice was the leading spirit, and it is she who has made the most decided and characteristic mark upon her era. She is the more imaginative, sympathetic and intense; Phoebe the more shrewd, clear-sighted and humorous.

The former chafes against the limitations of human knowledge, and flashes out in fiery protest against wrong, where the latter points her moral and tells her story with simpler and more cheerful directness. Both felt, with peculiar keenness, the wrongs and the disabilities of woman wherever she is unjustly dealt with, and gave utterance to protest and appeal, each in her own manner; Alice in the passionate pathos of such poems as "The Water Bearer," "Jenny Dunleath" and "Little Cyrus"; Phoebe in such witty satires as "The Three Wrens," and "Dorothy's Dower." Both are at their best as ballad singers, and both have written such poems for children as are only possible for the poet who truly comprehends and heartily loves childhood and children.

It was not only as poets and writers that the Misses Cary were known in their day. They had a unique social celebrity in a society that already seems far removed from anything that is possible at the present day. The Sunday evening tea-parties at their home in Twentieth Street, New York, were famous facts only two decades ago, but so many and so various have been the social changes of the great city since that time, that already those "aesthetic teas" are smiled at as affairs of obsolete tradition; none the less, they were for many years real and important centres of social influence. Few women have been more widely known and more heartily loved than Alice and Phoebe Cary: even the best love of man for woman was freely offered to each, but their lives were too closely linked to each other to be disunited. The touching words of the address to "The Spirit of Song," with which Alice prefaced her volume of poems published in 1865, might have been personally addressed by either sister to the other:

"I would not lose thy gracious company  
Out of my house and heart, for all the good  
Besides that ever comes to womanhood—  
And this is much; I know what I resign,  
But at that great price, I would have thee mine."

They died as they had lived, both passing away in the same year.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- DRAKE, THE SEA-KING OF DEVON.** By George M. Towle. ("Young Folks' Heroes of History.") Pp. 274. \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.** May, 1882, to October, 1882. Pp. 960. The Century Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ST. NICHOLAS: An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks.** Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Vol. IX, Part I, pp. 504. Part II, pp. 986. November, 1881, to October, 1882. The Century Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- AUBERT DUBAYET, or THE TWO SISTER REPUBLICS.** By Charles Gayarré, author of "The History of Louisiana," [etc.] Pp. 479. \$2.00. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- CLAUDE'S CONFESSION.** By Émile Zola. Pp. 254. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros. Philadelphia.
- PAPA'S LITTLE DAUGHTERS.** By Mrs. Mary D. Brine. (Illustrated.) Pp. 256. \$1.25. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- BO-PEEP. A Treasury for the Little Ones.** (Illustrated.) Pp. 188. \$1.00. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- RACHEL'S SHARE OF THE ROAD.** (Round Robin Series.) Pp. 331. \$1.00. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- ENGLAND, PICTURESQUE AND DESCRIPTIVE. A Reminiscence of Foreign Travel.** By Joel Cook. (With nearly 500 illustrations.) Pp. 537. \$7.50. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.
- CUPID, M. D., A Story.** By Augustus M. Swift. Pp. 172. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE POETICAL WORKS OF T. BUCHANAN READ.** (New Revised Edition. Illustrated.) Pp. 346. \$4.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- SCHELLING'S TRANSCENDENTAL IDEALISM. A Critical Exposition.** By John Watson, LL.D., [etc.] ("German Philosophical Classics" Series.) Pp. 251. \$1.25. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- MOTHER GOOSE FOR GROWN FOLKS.** By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. (New Edition. Illustrated by A. Hoppin.) Pp. 204. \$— Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- HOW TO SUCCEED. A series of Essays by Senators Bayard and Edmunds, [etc.] Edited by Rev. Lyman Abbott. Pp. 131. \$0.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)**
- LIFE OF HAYDN.** By Louis Nohl. (Biographies of Musicians.) Translated from the German by George P. Upton. Pp. 195. \$1.25. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.** By Alfred H. Welsh, A. M. Vol. I. Pp. 506. Vol. II. Pp. 560. \$5.00. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE IRISH QUESTION.** By David Bennett King, Professor in Lafayette College. Pp. 471. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- COREA, THE HERMIT NATION.** By William Elliott Griffith, late of the Imperial University of Tokio. Pp. 462. \$3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT; With Other Papers, Chiefly Philosophical.** By Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 506. \$2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- CAMPAIGN OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, from the Commencement to the Close of the War. 1861-1865. (Revision and Re-Issue.)** By William Swinton. Pp. 660. \$3.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)



## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CHARLES Scribner's Sons will publish in November "The Boy's Percy"—the great English Ballads, edited, with an introduction, by the late Sidney Lanier. This is the last of the set of which the "Boy's Froissart," the "Boy's King Arthur," and the "Mabinogion," have been so justly popular. It is profusely illustrated by E. B. Bensell.

The Chinese ambassador at Berlin, Li-Fong-Pao, desires to prove that the civilization of his country has been and continues to be steadily progressive, and has written an article to this purpose on the history of Chinese poetry, which appears in a recent issue of the *Deutsche Revue*.

M. Charles de Mazade has resumed his series of articles on "Fifty Years of Contemporary History" in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to review the conduct of M. Thiers in the crisis of 1870-73.

Herr Fedor von Köppen has published his Reminiscences of the Prussian army before the present organization, under the title of "Feld und Federzüge." The book deals with the years between 1850 and 1860.

Dr. Schliemann suffers from a malarial fever contracted in the Troad. He has returned to his home at Athens. His forthcoming work on the results of his excavations at Hissarlik, last winter, will be published simultaneously in English and in German. It will contain a chapter on "Trojan Ethnography," contributed by Mr. Karl Blind.

Edwin Arnold is about to publish a new poem, entitled "Pearls of the Faith; or, Islam's Rosary," being "The Ninety-Nine Beautiful names of Allah," with comments in verse. This poem, or rather series of poems, professes to be the utterances of an Indian Mussulman respecting the life and religion of Mohammed, by means of legends, records, and traditions of Islam, as in "The Light of Asia" Buddha's life and doctrine were treated from the standpoint of an Indian Buddhist. The popularity of the latter work is indicated by the fact that the tenth London edition is now in press.

It is announced that Mr. Charles G. Leland has been spending some months among the Quadi Indians in New Brunswick, and has obtained from them a number of strange, quaint fairy tales. Some of these he will probably publish before long in the *Century*. The rest he will reserve for a book which he proposes to bring out when his collections have been increased by the legendary stores which two Indians, a hunter and a trader, are gathering together for him in the far North. Some of the tales are accompanied by illustrations on birch bark, by a native hand.

The second volume of Professor von Treitschke's "History of Modern Germany," a work which will comprise about eight formidable octavo tomes, will appear shortly. The Professor, who has been called the Macaulay of Germany by his admirers, began with the collapse of the old Empire, and will carry up his description to the reconstruction of the new one; but as his volumes only appear at intervals of three years, it will be a considerable time yet before the work will be finished.

D. Appleton & Co. have added two new volumes to their list of "Home Books." These are "The Home Needle," by Ella Rodman Church; and "Home Occupations," by Janet E. Ruutz-Rees. The former gives explicit information about the actual making of useful garments, etc., and is designed "for those who desire a practical knowledge of plain sewing, millinery, and dress-making." The other describes home work in leather, tissue-paper, etc., modelling in wax, spatter-work, frame-making, "collecting," and a variety of like useful ways for employing home time.

Lieutenant Danenhower's Narrative of the Voyage of the "Jeannette," substantially the same as that dictated at Irkutsk, last March, to the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, has been published in a neat pamphlet of 102 pages by J. R. Osgood & Co. It has maps and illustrations. The author announces his intention of writing a more elaborate book, as soon as his eyes permit.

Gratification is expressed in England over the bestowal of a pension upon Mr. S. R. Gardiner, the historical writer.

"Eminent Women" is to be the general title of a series of original biographies, to be published soon in London. They are to be edited by Mr. John H. Ingram, but will be written entirely by women. The earlier volumes will include "George Eliot," by Miss Mathilde Blind; "Emily Brontë," by Miss Mary Robinson; "George Sand," by Miss Bertha Thomas; "Mary Lamb," by Mrs. Gilchrist; and "Maria Edgeworth," by Miss Helen Zimmern.

Thomas Whittaker, New York, announces an illustrated volume, "Edens of Italy," by Rev. Joseph Cross, to appear early in November. It will have over one hundred fine wood-cuts.

Ferree & Co., (Philadelphia,) agents for American and Foreign Periodicals, send us *Blackwood's Magazine* for October, and other English monthlies.

## ART NOTES.

THE statue to Morton McMichael, in Fairmount Park, (Philadelphia,) was unveiled as one of the Bi-Centennial ceremonies last week. It is of bronze, eight feet high, representing its subject in a sitting posture, the right arm extended with the elbow resting on the chair arm, and the left hand holding a pair of eye-glasses. This was a favorite attitude of Mr. McMichael in conversation. The massive pedestal, eight feet high, bears the inscriptions, on front, right and left sides, respectively: "Morton McMichael," "An honored and loved citizen of Philadelphia," "In commemoration of civic services and private virtues, this statue was erected by his fellow-citizens." The model was executed by J. H. Mahoney, a young Irish-American, and the statue was cast at the Ames Foundry, Chicopee, Mass.

An exhibition of 37 oil paintings and 14 water colors, is open at Messrs. Lowell & Co.'s gallery, in Boston. Most of them were purchased in London, during the summer, by Mr. Lowell, and the artists represented are Charles Sprague Pearce, L. B. Harrison, Thomas A. Harrison, William E. Norton, W. B. Baird, G. Todd, and others. Mr. Pearce's chief picture is his contribution to the Paris *Salon* of this year, "The Arab Jeweller." The *Boston Advertiser* says that "Birge Harrison's two excellent pictures, which were painted for a Philadelphia exhibition, but captured by Mr. Lowell, are as different in tone, subject and style as can well be imagined, yet each is capital in its way.—'The Country Studio,' describing the dark attic occupied by an earnest girl who works before her easel, and 'Calling Home the Cows,' a pale gray landscape with figure."

It is designed to erect a memorial figure of Fielding, the novelist, in the shire hall at Taunton. Thackeray was the one who suggested this. The commission for the work has been given to an English sculptor.

The bronze statue of Camille Desmoulins, which was exhibited in the last Paris *Salon*, has been placed on a pedestal in front of the central entrance to the Palais de l'Industrie.

The opening of the international fine arts exhibition in Rome is likely to be postponed a few weeks. The executive committee have received communications from a number of Florentine and Venetian artists, urgently stating that, unless the date of opening is postponed, they will not be able to exhibit, because the inundations have impeded the progress of the works they are preparing. January 15th is proposed as the date of opening.

A picture by Theodore Wores, a San Francisco artist, has been purchased in that city by Sir Thomas Hesketh, for \$1,500. The subject is the "Interior of a Shop in Chinatown," and the *Argonaut* describes it as an extremely faithful and picturesque study, remarking that "we here in San Francisco are affected—some of us perhaps unconsciously—by the prejudice existing against the Chinese. Seeing nothing good in them, we can see nothing picturesque." The purchaser takes the painting to England.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—General Sir Garnet Wolseley reached Dover on Saturday afternoon, on his return to England.

—A telegram from Berne, Switzerland, on the 29th, says that the village of Grindelwald, 35 miles from that city, has been almost totally destroyed by a hurricane. Grindelwald was well known to tourists.

—Madame Adelina Patti arrived in New York on Monday from Europe. Mrs. Langtry's *début* at the Park Theatre, in that city, was prevented, on Monday evening, by the destruction of the theatre by fire on the afternoon of that day, before the time for the performance. She will appear on Monday evening next at the Grand Opera House, in that city. Her engagement in Philadelphia will begin on December 18th, at Haverly's Chestnut Street Theatre.

—Severe storms, during which much hail of large size fell, occurred in the vicinity Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, on Monday.

—It was announced by a dispatch from London on the 30th, that the Government had decided to send Lord Dufferin from Constantinople to Egypt, to watch over British interests in the latter country.

—The Legislature of Tennessee met on Wednesday in Chattanooga. James S. Boynton was elected President of the Senate, and Louis Garrard Speaker of the House. The object of the session is to correct a defect in the Congressional apportionment act.

—President Arthur, who had been in New York for several days, returned on Thursday to Washington. He will go to New York again on Monday, to vote.

—Ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, has been very ill, at his home in Indianapolis. His condition, Wednesday night, was regarded as more favorable.

—The Postmaster General estimates the receipts of his Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, at \$50,670,456, and the expenses at \$46,471,111; estimated excess of receipts over expenditures, \$3,929,345.

—The cider vinegar makers of New England complain of the competition of "white wine vinegar." They held a convention on the subject at Boston on Wednesday.

—Madame Christine Nilsson reappeared in concert at Music Hall in Boston, Wednesday evening, before a crowded audience, and was enthusiastically received. Encores and recalls prolonged the performance far beyond the usual limits of a concert. Nilsson was supported by Bjorksten, the new Tenor; Del Puente, the baritone, and Miss Glenn, the contralto.

—Quarantine regulations between Brownsville and Matamoras have been discontinued. The Yellow Fever is less severe at Pensacola; there were 11 new cases on Wednesday but no deaths. The total cases to date (November 1st inclusive) have been 2,253, and deaths 178.

—The elections for members of the Norwegian Storting have resulted in a crushing defeat of the Government, four-fifths of the members returned being Radicals or Republicans.

## DRIFT.

—It is expected that the French Academy will fill up this month the two *fauteuils* vacant by the deaths of Charles Blanc and de Champagny.

—The London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* writes as follows, under date of the 28th ult.: "The unveiling of Boehm's fine bronze statue to Carlyle, on Thursday, was a simple but impressive ceremony. Most of Carlyle's intimate friends were present, except Mr. Ruskin, who was absent from ill health, and Mr. Froude, who refused to take part in the memorial. Mr. Tyndall's eloquent address was the main feature of the proceedings. His suggestion of a companion memorial to Emerson was cordially received by the brilliant audience, and is discussed in a long editorial in today's *Telegraph*, which thinks the general recognition of Emerson is still wanting. But the more thoughtful would gladly combine to carry out the project if it was undertaken in a practical way."

—All Hungary held a national festival on October 15, when, in Buda-Pesth, was unveiled a statue of the late poet Petöfi, the patriotic bard of the struggles of 1848-49. Petöfi's fate is shrouded in mystery. He joined the army in Transylvania under the Polish General Bem, and was with it at Schaezburg. But at that catastrophe he disappeared, and though diligent search was made for him for years, to this day no trace of him, nor clue to his fate, has been discovered. The bronze statue, modelled by Huszar, who executed the great statue of Deak, was got up by private subscription, at the initiative of Remenyi, the violin artist.

—The U. S. Treasury Department has just decided that frogs' legs are not "fresh fish for immediate consumption." It appears that large quantities of frogs' legs are taken in Canada and shipped across the border for consumption in the United States. The treaty of Washington provided that fish should be taken across the line free of duty. The Treasury Department, some time ago, decided that frogs' legs were not fish, as provided for by this treaty, and the importers of the delicacy then sought to have the frogs' legs admitted free of duty under that line of the Tariff laws which places upon the free list "fresh fish for immediate consumption." Now the Department decides that frogs' legs are no more fish under the Tariff than they were under the Treaty.

—Herr Johann Strauss, the celebrated composer of waltzes and operettas, is reported to be about to quit Vienna, in order to take up his permanent residence in Paris.

—Dr. Yavorsky, who was private physician to the late Ameer of Afghanistan, is about to publish an illustrated work containing an account of his travels in Central Asia.

—Lord Napier of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, Lord Mayor-elect Knight and Rt. Hon. Lyon Playfair, M. P., have joined the London Longfellow Memorial Committee. The committee now makes a long list of the most distinguished people.

—Robert Browning has returned home, a recent English journal announces, having been unable to get to Venice through the ruin of the Lombard country by the floods. Neither from Turin nor Bologna could he make progress, and the general misery of the poor folk was sad indeed to see. There were cases of people remaining exposed to the rain on the bridge at Verona, and deprived of food, for thirty-six hours, no help being available from either side.

—At its last sitting, the Geographical Society of Hamburg resolved to send a new expedition into the centre of East Africa. Its chief will be Dr. Fischer, who was one of Denhardt's companions in 1879, and remained behind at Zanzibar when his leader returned home. Dr. Fischer applied this summer to the Hamburg Geographical Society for means to enable him to cross the Snow Mountains, and then penetrate to the north of the Gallia regions, and as the enterprise seemed likely to favor the development of certain branches of the Hamburg trade, a sum of 15,200 marks was immediately subscribed for its furtherance.

—The Columbus Journal notes the following changes in the vote of Ohio during the past twenty years: "In 1861 Governor Tod, Republican, was elected by a majority of 55,204 over Mr. Jewett, and in 1862 Mr. Armstrong was elected Secretary of State on a Democratic ticket by a majority of 5,560, a change of 60,763. In the following year Brough, Republican, was elected Governor by a majority of 100,882, a change of 106,442. In 1876 Colonel Barnes, Republican, was elected Secretary of State by a majority of 6,636, and in 1877 Governor Bishop was elected by a majority of 23,520, a change of 30,136. In the following year Barnes was reelected by a majority of 3,145, a change of 26,674."

—A general catalogue of Princeton College is issued. It is the first printed in six years, and is under the editorial charge of Professor Cameron, who has succeeded Dr. Maclean as the college historian. No graduate of Princeton before 1812 is now living. Of the graduates between 1812 and 1820, forty-four are living. The total number of Princeton graduates is 5,439, and of these 3,000 are living. One fifth of the whole number have been clergymen, one-twelfth physicians, and only one-eighteenth have entered public life. The mortality has been greatest among the politicians and least among the clergy. One hundred and eighty-nine have become presidents or professors in colleges—no fewer than thirty-two of whom have taken service with their *Alma Mater*.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### THE ELECTION PROSPECT IN COLORADO.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE statement in a recent number of your paper, that there are in this State two Republican candidates for Congress, is a mistake. Judge James B. Belford, our present member, is the Republican nominee and the only Republican candidate. You are right, however, in regard to there being in the State considerable dissatisfaction. Both Judge Belford and Mr. Campbell, the nominee for Governor, are likely to run behind their ticket. Mr. Campbell is by many looked upon as the representative not only of certain "bosses" but also of the "bonanza idea," an element in politics which has reached its fullest development in Nevada.

The chances of electing the Republican ticket are probably greater here than in New York or Pennsylvania, but you need not be surprised to hear of a Democratic victory in Colorado.

F. L. COOPER.

Colorado Springs, October 25th, 1882.

### ENDORSEMENT OF MONEY ORDERS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN view of the well-known facts that newspapers are omnipotent, and that public officials are constantly on the watch to gather wise suggestions from their columns, will you not be kind enough to print a paragraph showing how badly a small infusion of common sense is needed in an important branch of the postal service, and send a marked copy to the Circumlocution Department? The common-sense is needed to make it appear to the post-office people that it would be a good plan to have the name of the person to whom a money-order is made payable *appear on the order*. The order now reads, "Pay to the person mentioned in my letter of advice of this date;" and Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Jones, Brown & Robinson, who receive fifty post-office orders a day, sits and wishes he knew whether the receipt must be signed by himself, or Jones or Brown or Robinson, or the firm. It is in effect an order to "pay to the person who can guess who is meant." Perhaps there is some good reason for this bit of mystery which laymen can't appreciate; but if there is, why does it not apply to checks and drafts also? How it would expedite business, to be sure, if checks were to read, "Bank of North America, pay to the person whose name will be sent by the next mail." Let us have a little more business-like methods in matters of business, instead of inventing ways to render the public service tedious and vexatious.

H. F.

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, November 2.

THERE has been some interest in special features and particular incidents of the stock markets—as, for instance, the sale of the new railroad between Buffalo and Chicago, the so-called "Nickel-Plate"; the movement to place the Mutual Union Telegraph stock in the control of certain holders, to prevent its absorption by the Western Union; and the declaration of a dividend partly in stock, and partly in cash by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The money market tends to stringency,

rather than the opposite condition, a fact which is in part explained, at least, by the large daily absorption of tax and duty money into the national treasury. The exports of breadstuffs, etc., which seemed to show a satisfactory tendency to increase do not maintain that movement,—prices being too low abroad to suit the views of American holders. What the outcome of this situation is to be cannot now be predicted with confidence, but there is a greater willingness in England to concede that the British demand for our breadstuffs must be a large one. Mr. James Caird, the leading authority on such matters, has estimated that Great Britain will need, this year, 124 million bushels of foreign wheat. This is more than had been generally expected, yet much less than the surplus which this country can readily spare.

The closing prices (sales) of leading stocks, in the Philadelphia market were yesterday as follows: Reading Railroad, 29½; Northern Pacific, 45½; Northern Pacific, preferred, 92½; Lehigh Navigation, 41¼; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western, 20½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 62; United Companies of New Jersey, 190; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 64½. The market, which was quoted "weak" at the close, was excited over the uncertainty as to the amount and nature of the Pennsylvania Railroad dividend, which were not definitely known until the close of the market. (The quotation given above is dividend on.) The dividend announced is 4½ per cent., payable, clear of State taxes, on and after November 29, 1882, of which amount 2½ per cent. shall be paid in cash and 2 per cent. in script, redeemable in cash upon its delivery, or convertible into capital stock of the company if presented in sums of fifty dollars previous to February 1, 1883.

The closing prices of leading New York stocks, yesterday, were as follows:

Adams Express, 138; Burlington and Quincy, 131½; Canada Southern, 69¼; Colorado Coal, 39¼; Chicago and Alton, 141¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 25½; Chesapeake and Ohio, first preferred, 37; Chesapeake and Ohio, second preferred, 27; Central Pacific, 90; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 135½; Delaware and Hudson, 113; Denver and Rio Grande, 51¾; Erie, 40¾; Erie, preferred, 84; Illinois Central, 148¼; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 39¼; Kansas and Texas, 34½; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 115; Lake Erie and Western, 33½; Louisville and Nashville, 51; Michigan Central, 101; Missouri and Pacific, 105; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 30¾; Minneapolis and St. Louis, preferred, 70; Mutual Union Telegraph, 25¼; New York Central and Hudson, 131¼; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 15¾; New York Chicago and St. Louis, preferred, 33¾; New York and New England, 51¼; New Jersey Central, 71¾; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 53½; Northwest, 144¼; Northwest, preferred, 161½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35¾; Oregon Trans-Continental, 86; Richmond and Danville, 71; Rock Island, 131½; St. Louis and San Francisco, 37½; St. Louis and San Francisco, preferred, 57; St. Paul, 109¼; St. Paul and Omaha, 48¾; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 107¼; St. Paul, Minn. and M. 144; Texas and Pacific, 40; Union Pacific, 106¾; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 31¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 57¾; Western Union, 86¼.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the New York market, yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	101¾	102¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . . . .	112	112¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . . . .	113¾	113¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . . .	119¾	119¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . . .	119¾	119¾
United States 3s, . . . . .	102¾	102¾
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . . .	129	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . . .	130	

The public debt statement, issued yesterday, shows a reduction of \$15,629,180, during the month of October.

The New York bank statement for October 28th, shows a loss in surplus reserve of \$1,190,850, but the banks still hold \$1,597,900 in excess of the legal requirements. The following contains the principal items of the statement:

	October 21.	October 28.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$310,298,200	\$311,855,400	Inc. \$1,557,200
Specie, . . . . .	53,715,100	52,085,800	Dec. 1,629,300
Legal tenders, . . . . .	20,347,700	20,434,800	Inc. 87,100
Deposits, . . . . .	285,096,200	283,690,800	Dec. 1,405,400
Circulation, . . . . .	18,763,100	18,778,200	Inc. 15,100

The banks of Philadelphia, in their statement of the same date, presented the following items:

	October 21.	October 28.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$76,929,700	\$75,729,024	Dec. \$1,200,676
Reserve, . . . . .	16,240,372	16,392,627	Inc. 152,255
Nat. Bank Notes, . . . . .	606,464	706,271	Inc. 99,807
Due from Banks, . . . . .	5,720,894	5,986,653	Inc. 265,759
Due to Banks, . . . . .	14,571,375	13,260,942	Dec. 3,310,433
Deposits, . . . . .	52,491,038	52,459,803	Dec. 31,235
Circulation, . . . . .	9,826,555	9,796,750	Dec. 29,805

The imports of specie, at New York, last week, amounted to \$335,736, while the exports were but \$56,620. It is probable that the outgo of specie has been completely checked for the present, and that the balances on the movement will be rather in our favor for the remainder of the year.

The foreign importations, at the port of New York, for the week ending October 28, amounted to \$7,657,733, of which \$5,837,122 represented general merchandise and the remainder dry goods. The receipts of sugar and tea were heavy, the total amounting to \$1,446,690; otherwise, the decrease was shared by nearly all other articles. Since January 1, the imports amount to \$417,732,729, against \$365,320,807 corresponding period 1881.



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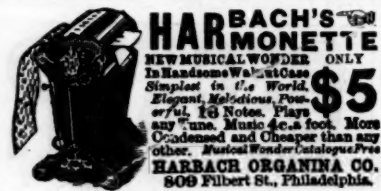
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